The Columbian.
[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]
Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO 42
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO 33

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch........	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches......	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three inches....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column......	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

THE BEST TIME

To buy Autumn and Winter Clothing at Oak Hall is at the first of the season, when the stock is full and before cold weather creates a rush of buyers. The woolen market is so short of good materials that the low prices with which we open will be the lowest of the season. One million dollars' worth of clothing and materials await your command. You are equally welcome for a $5 boys' suit or the most liberal custom order.

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets,
Philadelphia.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Main Street, 1st door below Court House.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association.
Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building.
Sept. 15 '82-1 y.

GUY JACOBY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

WM. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 '82

E. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24 '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. march 31-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office with the Berwick Independent.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 23-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
--)o(--
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt,
———BONE MANURE, &c.———
feb 3 1-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool....................	13,500,000
Lancashire............................	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia........	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London.....................	5,266,374
London & Lancashire, of England......	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford..................	3,273,000
Springfield Fire and Marine...........	2,082,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

WEDDING
SILVER
In endless variety.

HOUSEHOLD
SILVER
Of the most acceptable designs and superior workmanship.

SPECIAL
ARTICLES
Of Silver, in tasteful cases for presentation purposes, covering every range of price and style.

OUR BOOK
ON SILVER
Will be mailed to any address on application.

BAILEY
BANKS
BIDDLE
12th AND CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, UZAL H. ENT, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on

Tuesday, November 7, 1882.

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

One person for Governor of Pennsylvania.
One person for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
One person for Secretary of Internal affairs of Pennsylvania.
One person for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District.
One person for member of Congress for the 11th Congressional District.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for Representatives.
One person for Sheriff of Columbia county.
One person for Coroner of Columbia county.
Two persons for Jury Commissioners of Columbia county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of Charles Ahleman.
Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Borough of Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of G. L. Kostenbauder & Co., in the town of Catawissa.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of L. D. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Knorr, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.
Montour township, at the public house of Reuben Rauch, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.
Orange township, at the public house of E. Unangst in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.
West Scott at the public house of Theodore Heck.
East Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in Espy.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

U. H. ENT, Sheriff.

Sept 29-tf

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room. — WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED
A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it. — J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse — it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia;
Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.
Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

August, 4 '82 1y

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

March, 3, '82, 1y

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa
June 23-1y.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

BLACK ON THE MORMONS.

Judge Black's Remarkable Story of the Work of the Utah Commission.

THE INEQUALITIES OF THE EDMUNDS ACT—HOW THE LAWS ARE MADE TO PUNISH SAINTS, WHILE THE SINNERS ARE PROTECTED AND ENCOURAGED.

There being much interest felt in the affairs of Utah, and the public mind being much in the dark in relation thereto, I ventured to drive out to ask Judge Black for some reliable information, as he is known to be the legal adviser of that people. I found him as usual surrounded with visitors and friends of his family, enjoying the comforts and beauties of Brockie with a keen delight.

"I have called," said I, "to ask for THE PRESS—"

"Yes," said Judge Black, "I know you very well, I have seen you before."

"Judge, I replied, I have no right to interrogate you about your private or professional affairs, but this Utah matter in which you are engaged, and your views upon it, cannot be and ought not to be a secret from the public."

To this he assented in a somewhat reluctant way, but seemed disinclined to converse upon the subject. He got excited, however, when I showed him some recent despatches and newspaper paragraphs in relation to the situation in Utah. He said that they were full of falsehoods and ignorant conjectures. When in the course of the conversation I asked him if he thought the Edmunds law against polygamy void, he said:

"I do not say that the Edmunds law is unconstitutional, because it defines and punishes polygamy as a crime. The Mormons think polygamy allowed by divine authority, and believe it in some cases to be required as a religious duty, but if the civil government be of opinion that it is injurious to society, the conflict must be decided by the authorities of the State, not by the decrees of church. Congress and the Supreme Court have determined it. The Edmunds bill punishes it as a civil offense by a heavy fine and long imprisonment in the penitentiary, and superadds to that the infamous and degrading penalty of disfranchisement, total incapacity to vote or hold office under the Territorial government in Utah, or under the United States, anywhere. You may call that cruel if you please. No one, I think, will deny that there is some ground of complaint against it on that score. But that does not effect the validity of the law. Congress having jurisdiction over them, it can punish the offense by hanging or shooting the delinquent, just as certainly as it can fine sixpence apiece. Heavy as is the hand that is laid upon them, they must submit until it is lifted."

THE REAL TROUBLE IN UTAH.

"Then your appeal will be to Congress for a mitigation of the law?"

"No such thing," said Judge Black. "If we could show that this law is unjust, even savage in its character, it would be mere folly to do so with the expectation of moving Congress to pity. That illustrious body, backed by the political piety of the country, would be more likely to increase the punishment than to diminish it; and might find polygamists condemned to be shot or strangled instead of the civil death which they must suffer under the present law.

"No, I will have nothing to do with an appeal for mere mercy. It is no use. I might as well argue constitutional law with Grant, or quote scripture to Ingersoll."

"Then how, or in what manner, will you oppose the law and save the Mormons from its operations?"

Judge Black: "I won't oppose the law at all, and I do not expect or desire to save the Mormons from its operations."

"That being the state of the case I do not see where the trouble is."

Judge Black: "I will tell you. Commissioners under the Edmunds law were appointed by the President to go into the Territory, take charge of the elections and act as a returning board. All election and all registering officers were removed by the act of Congress, with a proviso that their places should be filled by appointees of the commissioners. Five gentlemen of very good character, accepted the appointments, took the oath of office and drew the pay. But they did not go to the Territory or make any appointments until it was too late to hold the annual election for territorial officers, fixed by law for the first Monday in August, and so that election fell through. It was a shameful dereliction of duty and might have had serious consequences except for the wise provisions of the law, which declared that all officers should hold their places until their successors were duly elected and qualified. For this reason the default of the commissioners did not produce any dislocation in the machinery of the Territorial government. The local affairs of the people have continued to be conducted by agents and officers of their own choice, unless a revolution has taken place since my last advices. But an election is to take place in November for a delegate to Congress, and the commissioners are making their preparations to exclude large classes of legal voters from the polls, whereby it may happen that a small and dishonest faction (less than one-fifteenth of the whole population) will send a delegate to misrepresent the people and do all he can to injure, destroy and slander them. Those commissioners have of their own motion, without authority of any law, and in the teeth of the Constitution, established an inquisition into the life of every man and every woman for twenty years back, and devised a test oath to try them. All who decline to swear that they have not married or co-habited with more than one woman at any time in the course of the last twenty years are pronounced guilty of polygamy and forthwith punished for the crime by disfranchisement."

THE CORRUPTION OF THE LAW.

"Does the Edmunds act direct this?"

Judge Black: "No, there is nothing like it in the act of Congress—not a word that looks in that direction. It simply says that persons guilty of the crime there defined shall not be permitted to vote or hold office, which means no more nor less than this: that any person guilty of that crime, after the date of the act shall, on legal conviction, suffer the penalty of disfranchisement in addition to imprisonment and fine. To suppose that more was meant is to impute a wilful, deliberate and corrupt violation of the Constitution, which is the worst kind of perjury that mortal man can lay upon his soul. It is a well-settled rule of interpretation that no such imputation shall ever be made against the legislative department, unless the evil intent be expressed so plainly that no other construction is possible. Neither the Congress nor any other power in this country can disfranchise citizens by legislative decree any more than it can order them to be killed, and Congress did not try to do it. This infamous legislation is the work of the commissioners themselves.

"You ask why it is infamous? That question can be easily answered. The reasons are innumerable. Here in brief are some of them: It is a bill of pains and penalties; second, it is punishment without trial; third, it assumes that all men are guilty who refuse to clear themselves by an expurgatory oath, reversing the rules of evidence which lie at the foundation of civil liberty; fourth, it is *ex post facto* in its operation, going back nearly a whole generation to disfranchise people for offenses supposed to have been committed long before there was any law to inflict that penalty upon them by denying these principles. 'No man shall be bound to testify against himself.' You cannot put his conscience on the rack any more than you can break his body on the wheel to extort a confession. All test oaths for punitive purposes or to deprive men of their civil rights are odious and forbidden by every constitution and by all charters of liberty in every free country."

"Does not your prejudice against things of this kind—pardon me, I will put the question in a more complimentary form. Does not your love of equal justice to all men cause you to make your condemnation too strong?"

Judge Black: "No, it is so written in the Constitution, and the Supreme Court of the United States in the test oath cases (fourth Wallace) solemnly affirmed every proposition I contend for. So did the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Huber vs. Reilly (2, P. F. Smith). No American court of respectable authority ever disgraced itself by denying these principles.

"To see the iniquity of the commissioners' rule look how it would work in other cases. In some places, where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, negro concubinage prevails to a frightful extent. Your political metropolis swarms with hybrids, of whom hardly one in a thousand is the offspring of a legal marriage. It might be proper enough to punish this beastly demoralization and pernicious crime with disfranchisement. But could you deprive a man of his right to vote or hold office, unless he swears that he has had no criminal relations with a negress for a quarter of a century?

A DEFENSE ON THE SIDE OF HUMANITY.

"If the Prohibitionists should get a law to disfranchise all who make, sell, or drink strong liquor it would be extremely unjust and wholly inconsistent with the Constitution to deprive men of their citizenship who could not or would not take an oath that they had never been drunk or made anybody else drunk by selling them whisky.

"Election frauds and false returns ought to be punished with disfranchisement. It is the worst species of *crimen falsi*, and most dangerous to public liberty. Polygamy, even as anti-Mormons paint it, is an act of white-robed innocence in comparison. But would it do to punish past offenses, and force men by a test oath to reveal their guilt? It would be a horrid persecution of our great politicians, which they would not stand at all, to go back upon them only as far as 1876.

"Again: There is an offense now impudently and openly practiced of taxing salaries for political purposes, whereby the high-placed man uses his subordinates as mere instruments for drawing money out of the treasury, and putting it in a fund which is used to manufacture public judgment and corrupt elections. It is the worst form that public theft has yet taken. It is forbidden by law; but the law is evaded. Now, think of a statute to disfranchise these criminals and all who partake of their guilt; and imagine a commission sweeping out every executive officer who refuses to swear that he has neither done the criminal act himself, as yet, nor got a member of Congress to do it for him.

"In truth, this iniquitous rule could not and would not be practiced, or even thought of, against anybody except the Mormons. But very many regard Mormons as beyond the pale of Constitutional protection, and would greet any outrage upon them, however treacherous or illegal, with acclamations of applause. I do not ask that they be exempted from punishment for what is amiss in their conduct. But give a trial and leave them in possession of their rights until they are deprived of them by due process of law. That is only what I would demand for myself, for you, and for all others"

"It is generally believed that polygamous Mormons in Utah are not numerous; that their votes can be spared, and that the great body of the people who are non polygamous Mormons can still outnumber their enemies and have the election their own way? If that be true, will it not all come right, notwithstanding the rule of the commission?"

LAWS THAT ENCOURAGE VICE.

Judge Black: "I cannot speak with accuracy, but I believe that the enemies of free government in Utah are as nearly as possible one-fifteenth of the population. Of the other fourteen-fifteenths something above ten per cent are accused truly or falsely of polygamy. Excluding these last from the polls, the people can still beat the inimical faction ten to one. But it is feared that many others will indignantly refuse to take the unlawful oath or let their names go upon a registry from which their fellow-citizens are unjustly striken. Besides, the anti-popular party is strengthening itself with recruits from the vilest dens of infamy, for instance, the keeper of a large and notorious house of ill-fame and all the inmates of her establishment are already registered the commissioners having modified the oath against unlawful cohabitation, so, that the votes of them and their male customers are received with all the honors, while married people are excluded, simply because they *are* married according to the law of God as they believe it. That is not all. The commission is a returning board, and some natural terror is felt lest the foul job be ended by a false return.

"Again, I say, these commissioners are, or were when appointed, men of excellent reputation. Their superiors for integrity and ability could hardly have been found in the Union. To me it seemed a mere matter of course that they would perform with perfect fidelity the simple duty assigned them of holding the elections according to law. I could not anticipate that they would unite with the enemies of the people to deprive them of their legal franchises. I would as soon have suspected them of joining James and his gang to rob the express trains."

"Do you mean to say that others have evil designs upon the people of Utah which this conduct of the commission will promote?"

A REBELLION IN UTAH.

Judge Black: "Yes! There is a life and death struggle going on between the people who are trying to save their right of local self-government and a crew of godless wretches who are straining every nerve to take it from them. Let me explain: the settlers who went there in 1847 became organized under a territorial government which gave them all the privileges of a free community, with a legislature of their own to make their local laws, and with officers of their own choice to manage their local affairs. They exercised this power with so much prudence that the community grew and prospered exceedingly. Their industry and frugality were so universal that extreme poverty became a thing unknown. Their ways were ways of pleasantness, for they did justice and administered charity, not only to one another, but to all who lived among them and the stranger within their gates. Leaving polygamy out of the question the statistics show them to be the most virtuous and upright people that ever colonized a new country on this continent. They had great natural difficulties to overcome. The valley of the great Salt Lake, when they went to it, was an arid desert so barren that Colonel Burger, who knows it well, said he would give $1000 for the first bushel of wheat that could be grown there. But by a system of irrigation, admirably organized, established by enormous labor, and maintained by incessant vigilance, together with steady and skillful cultivation, they have made it a goodly land of fruitful farms and thriving towns. This great result could have been achieved only by a free people protected by laws of their own making, administered by officers of their own choice. To take from them their right of local self-government would be a visitation upon them worse than a general conflagration."

"How could a change in their government produce such a disastrous effect?"

Judge Black: "I will tell you in a moment. But just here let me show you how the evil thing is threatened. The governor and other Federal officers, and a few more who back them, have for years made no secret of their desire to clutch the territorial government. Early in the last session they lobbied for an act of Congress authorizing them to seize it. But they failed entirely. After the Edmunds bill, and after the commission by its neglect of duty had broken down the August election, they got an amendment stuck into the appropriation bill and passed through the Senate in utter ignorance of the situation. But that, too, was an abortion, for it did not give the much coveted power. Since that time (only a few days ago) the governor has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to throw out 105 of the people's officers, and naming the persons whom he will put in their places. This as a grand *coup d etat* which, if it succeeds, will make the whole territorial government the prey of the spoiler. He and his assistants in the iniquity will annihilate the power of the people to govern themselves so as to manage their own affairs in any particular. Controlling the local magistrates, the sheriffs and constables there will be no check upon their rapacity. Owning every assessor, collector, treasurer and custodians of public money, they will revel in plunder. No man's rights or property will be secure, and no man can safely follow any business but that of theft. To frame excuses for these acts of oppression they will invade the privacy of families; kitchens and bed chambers will be watched by eaves-droppers, and visited by hireling spies or lying delaytors. A vulgar despotism like that would be a measureless calamity to any community on which it might be imposed. To Utah it would be fatal. She cannot stand what South Carolina did. No ten years of good stealing can be found there."

"Why do you believe that such terrible consequences will follow the governor's success in the movement? It seems to me hard and harsh to denounce them in advance."

THE DANGER OF NATIONAL OPPRESSION.

Judge Black: "I can only judge of the future by the past. I expect these persons to act after their kind. All men who by force or fraud ever got possession of such power, have abused it most atrociously, and one set is as bad as another. Wherever an imperial government has sent its agents upon an out-lying province to control it without regard to the rights, feelings or interest of the people, plunder, oppression and cruelty have gone with them. Ireland attests this by seven hundred years of suffering. Our fathers asserted it in the Declaration of Independence, and if you want more recent proof look at the unspeakable outrages perpetrated upon the South by the carpet-bag felons. All the thinking men know it is a maxim that the refusal of local self-government, or home rule, to any State or Territory means the denial of everything which is honest or just. Besides this general principle there is a special reason for distrusting these Federalists in Utah. The man who leads them is the same governor who, less than a year ago, solemnly certified the election of a candidate for delegate to Congress though he knew him to be defeated by more than fourteen to one. I venture to say that, take it altogether, this is the most unprincipled raid that was ever made upon the liberties of any people in modern times."

"Can you not stay these proceedings by an appeal to the courts for an injunction"

Judge Black: "That would be difficult in the courts of Utah. Federal judges have original jurisdiction and could give us relief, but might refuse. They have shown much anxiety to get for the governor the power that he is now exercising without authority, and possibly his usurpation has been advised by them. If that be true they are more likely to assist than restrain him. We can take an appeal from any unjust decision they may make, but we could not be heard in the Supreme Court of the United States for a year or two perhaps. In the meantime the Mormons might be stripped of all they have, wiped out clean and driven into the sea. We must have a shorter and perhaps a sharper remedy than that. I hope the President will immediately, or in good time, remove the governor and all other officers in Utah who give him aid and comfort in his assault upon the people of the Territory; and if he does not remove the commissioners he will, at least, compel them to give the people a fair election, and force them to cease playing into the hands of their enemies. I have faith enough to believe that the Administration in Washington will act conscientiously, and with a desire to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. If we are disappointed there is nothing left but the impeachment of the governor and commissioners both. There is good prospect of a somewhat heavy contest. May God stand up for the right!"

JUDGE BLACK ON THE POLYGAMISTS.

One thing more: "Are you not aware that the religious people of all denominations in this country and in Europe are strongly prejudiced against the Mormon doctrine of plural marriages?"

Judge Black: "I know that nearly all Christain men and women condemn it, because they conscientiously believe it to be inconsistent with the teachings of the New Testament and the Gospel as preached by the Apostles and settled by the councils of the church. Their reason and knowledge bring them to the conclusion that polygamy is a feature of Asiatic manners which is wholly unsuited to America and Western Europe. They believe it not only a sin but a great evil in its effects upon society. I do not call that a prejudice; it is an honest conviction which reaches the hearts of good people through their intellects. But the citizens who feel this sentiment most strongly are possibly those who will be found most anxious to secure the Mormons in their constitutional rights. No howl for plunder, no outcry for blood ever comes from them. They do not even say, "Stand aside, I am holier than you." It is the infidel who believes in nothing, and the political preacher, who has no gospel but his maw. They would perjuriously trample down all law to get at the Mormons or anybody else, that has goods or chattels, lands or tenements. Do not suppose that I have any fault to find with honest people who desire to suppress polygamy by legal and constitutional means."

—*Correspondent of The Press.*

Ill health generally comes from lack of the proper life forces in the blood. To restore the blood to a healthy state use Brown's Iron Bitters.

SOWING WHEAT.—Experiments seem to prove that a depth of from two to three inches is the best at which to sow wheat. As to the time of sowing, there seems to be a growing disposition to put it in rather later than was wont to be the custom. Twenty-five years ago we got into the habit of sowing wheat early so as to encourage early heading the subsequent season, and to escape the midge. The latter pest is rarely now injurious, and the Hessian fly, which is bred in the earliest sown wheat, is now more destructive than the midge. It may sometimes be good policy to sow land of only moderate fertility quite early, in order to secure a good fall growth; but it is much better to manure more heavily and sow later. With the ground frozen or covered with snow, wheat would lie just under the surface without injury. When it came up the danger of upheaval was less than where the plants were larger, on the principle that the small plant has less top in proportion to its root, than a larger one. On the dryest and richest soils, very late sowing is the best for securing heavy yields of wheat. Another point in favor of late sowing is that there is less danger of the severance of roots by the frosts, as roots do not penetrate so deep when sown late as when early sown.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

IN HOT WATER.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich, writes: "I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days,"

Uncle Sam Gets a Legacy.

A package was received at the treasury department containing $950,000 in government bonds, bequeathed by a Hoboken, N. Y., miser, named Joseph L. Lewis, to assist in extinguishing the public debt. The case has been before the courts in New York for some time, a claim having been set up for the estate by a woman who alleged that she was the wife of the testator. It was decided, however, that she was an impostor and that the money belonged to the government. The bonds have been temporarily deposited in the loan division of the treasury department to await the return of Secretary Folger or his successor. When they have been formally turned over to the secretary of the treasury the bonds will be canceled and destroyed, thus wiping out nearly a million dollars public debt.

EVILS TO BE AVOIDED.

Over-eating is in one sense as productive of evil as intemperance in drinking. Avoid both, and keep the blood purified with Burdock Blood Bitters, and you will be rewarded with robust health and an invigorated system. Price $1,00.

"George W. Childs has presented to the Welsh committee of the bi centennial association, a magnificent silver vase which will be awarded to one of the visiting choirs to be hereafter designated by the committee.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 20, 1882.

H. Cavalier Smith of Hazleton has been nominated for congress by the republicans of this district. Did anybody ever hear of him before?

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The returns show that the Democrats carried Ohio last week by a majority of over 18,000, and that they elected 14 congressmen out of 21. In 1880 Ohio gave Garfield a majority of 24,000, and the Democrats elected but six congressmen. This shows a gain of 42,000, and eight members of Congress. The Republicans have attempted to explain their great defeat on the ground that because their party was in favor of prohibition, the Germans voted solidly against them. This is shown to be incorrect, because the prohibition vote shows almost as great a percentage of increase as the Democratic vote. There is no use of trying to explain the Ohio election in any way but the true one, and that is that the people are tired of a Stalwart administration at Washington, and of boss rule at home, and they struck a terrible blow at it. Political assessments, and the spoils system, are not in favor with the mass of intelligent voters, and will no longer be tolerated. Don Cameron and his machine will be taught the same lesson in this state in November, that men of their kind have learned in Ohio.

THE SITUATION.

Although it is a custom with many newspapers to confidently predict that their party is sure to win in the campaign, they are frequently mistaken. In the present contest, however, there is every indication that the Democratic candidates for State offices will be elected. The opposition is broken by its internal dissensions; the Independent movement will draw off a very large vote from Beaver, while many Republicans will not vote at all, prefering to see their party defeated, rather than longer endure the Cameron yoke. General Beaver is making silly speeches, and is losing ground daily. The result in Ohio shows which way the wind blows this year, and has given the Democratic cause a fresh impetus. There are no divisions in the Democratic ranks, Controller Pattison, who is now visiting different portions of the State, is making friends every day, by his frankness and sensible speeches, and we can now predict his election with more confidence than we have for many years. There is but one thing that can defeat him, and that is indifference on the part of Democrats. A full vote will secure the desired result, and every earnest member of the party should do his whole duty and see that not a single voter remains at home on election day. We cannot expect victory if we depend on our neighbor to do the voting, and any man who fails to do his duty cannot hope to enjoy a victory which he did not help to effect. Democrats, now is your opportunity, the best you have had in years. Wrest Pennsylvania from the Stalwarts this year, and it will secure you the President in 1884. The only hope left the Cameron managers is in the corrupt use of money, and every Democrat who fails to vote for Pattison, is throwing away his liberty, and helping to keep in power a party whose only principles are Bossism, the spoils system, and corruption of the ballot box.

A New Move of the Enemy.

The desperation to which the Stalwart leaders are driven in the present campaign is induced by their desperate efforts to organize methods that are hoped to secure success.

First they insulted the Irish vote by an open and shameless attempt to purchase it through a few assumed leaders, and a pretense of sympathy for Irish ways and Irish woes. The early and complete expose of this effort turned it upon its projectors, and in place of aiding the Stalwart cause, only weakened and demoralized it.

The next move was a systematic attempt to bribe election officers to secure fraudulent returns. The knowledge that detectives were on the watch for such crimes, brought that movement to a sudden termination.

Next came whispers of vast amounts of money, by which the voters of the State were to be purchased like so many sheep, but the stringent election laws and the fact that large rewards are offered for evidence of the violation or attempted violation of any of them, made this a very doubtful as well as dangerous method of carrying elections, and it has for the present been abandoned.

Their last idea is probably the most plausible and least dangerous of any. *It is simply to perfect the radical organization in every district of the state—go into country districts with large amounts of money and* PAY DEMOCRATIC VOTERS TO REMAIN AWAY FROM THE POLLS. Some will be hired to go hunting—others to go visiting, others to have important business away from home on election day, and others to simply stay away from the polls.

This is the last move they have adopted, and as there is no penalty for paying a man to go hunting or to stay at home from election, it is the one they will try to carry out when the proper time comes.

WE WARN YOU, DEMOCRATS, TO BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Our success is as certain as the sun shines on a cloudless day, if the Democratic vote of the state is polled. Go to work and complete your organizations in the most thorough manner. Make your canvasses of votes and ascertain if our men are all right. Warn them of the efforts that will be made to induce them to remain away from the polls, and spot the men who make excuses for not taking an interest in so important an election.

We do not believe them and a score of Democrats in the state, dirty or detestable enough to sell themselves for the pittance that would be offered them to remain away from the polls, but many honest and unthinking men might be induced to join a party of hunters, go on a visit, hire to do a day's work that would require him to be absent from the polls, never thinking at the time, that he was being bought to lose his vote, and thus allow the radical ringsters to retain control of the state government.

Again we say, BE ON YOUR GUARD—PUT OTHERS ON THEIR GUARD, and see to it that not one vote is left at home on election day.

Stewart on Beaver

SOME OF THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST OF 1881

You have heard of the Senatorial difficulty we had at Harrisburg last year. You suppose it's the business of the Legislature to elect your Senator. Mr. Cameron has no objection to you enjoying this delusion. The people wanted Galusha A. Grow. Cameron wanted Oliver. Not half a dozen members of the Legislatnre had ever heard of Oliver, yet at Cameron's bidding a majority of the Republicans in the Legislature said they were in favor of Oliver for Senator. There were sixty who would not bend the knee. When Cameron found the sixty who wouldn't bend the knee he called the faithful together and told them to nominate General James A. Beaver. We would have none of him. That night Beaver came to my room. He desired to be United States Senator. He told us he wasn't responsible for the manner of his nomination. He said that if made United States Senator he would be independent and would acquit himself in all respects as a free man. He was willing to put his assurance in writing. I suggested that his supporters should propose that the candidates should be nominated by a committee of twelve from each side. He said that unless this proposition was entertained he would no longer be the candidate of a faction. Instead of keeping his promise with me he did his best to undermine us. General Beaver came to me later and said he woud have the proposition referred to made. I told him it was too late and that he couldn't be United States Senator. [Applause.] These (holding them up) are the original papers that passed between General Beaver and myself. They were returned to me by Secretary Quay. Did you ever hear of him? [Laughter.] How he got them I don't know.—*From Stewart's Pottsville Speech.*

The Flower City Furore.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am surprised that the public think it marvelous, It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant any thing serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Brights disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who did not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years, but, I did not know what ailed me. When however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you know Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substance."

We publish the forgoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Stewart Pearce, the historian of Wyoming Valley died at Wilkes Barre on the 13th inst.

At Towanda, Tunkhannock, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and all along the line, Controller Pattison met hearty receptions last week, showing that the people were with him. There were rousing meetings at Towanda and Wilkesbarre.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N.Y. aug 11-1 y.

William E Dodge has been nominated by the Manhatten temperance association for Mayor of New York city.

According to telescopic observations of the great comet made last week the tail was said to be fifty millions of miles long.

Col. Quay's instructions to his emissaries in 1878 were: "Go ahead with the greenback campaign. I will foot the bill." He is issuing the same kind of instructions this year to his organizers of bogus lodges of Knights of Labor.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE EXONerations allowed Collectors on County State and Dog tax for the year 1881.

BEAVER.

	Dog.	Co.
Bowman Frank	50	
Boyer		35
Dreisbach G. P.	50	
Ervin Conrad	50	
Fisher Samuel	50	
Fr. G. W.	50	
Hess Freas	50	
House Andrew	50	
Longenberger C.	50	
McAfee Uri	50	
McAfee Levi	50	
Naus Wm.	50	
Rolbard Wallace	50	
Cole Arthur		50
Farver Peter	50	
House John H.	50	
Hoffman John	50	
Kline John	50	25
Kline Wm.	50	
Kocher David		25
Lebo Geo.		17
McAfee Eden	50	25
Rice Jerry P.	50	3
Welzer Wm.	50	25
Eberline Moses		35
Frehn Peter		5
Longenberger A.		35
Swank Charles		35
Double assessments		6 05

BERWICK.

	Dog.	Co.
Dietterick Henry		1 40
Woods Geo.		40
Williams John		37
Armstrong John		40
Boyles James		40
Crossley Wm.		75
Denison Wm.		75
Dickson Thomas	50	40
Dizeny Geo. W.		75
Edwards W. C.		75
Evans C. C.		40
Smith L. J.		40
Fisher Frank		40
Ghinger Isaac		40
Hannon Charles		40
Howell David	50	75
Hull Morris		75
Kester Alfred		40
Little John		1 05
Lebkicker		75
Miller A.	50	
Miller Calvin		40
Oliger Thomas	50	40
Porter Alfred		40
Pratt Abram		40
Smuthers James	50	
Smith Oakley		40
Smith David		50
Smith J. C.		40
Vanderslice J.		40
West Henry	50	40
Zizer James		50
Barre James		75
Barton Frank		40
Cary G. W.		75
Fowler Frank		50
Griffith Richard		40
Hempfield H.		25
Hopkins Thomas		75
Haley Joseph	50	75
Thomas James		75
Kavel J. H.		40
Moore A. C.		40
Mills Richard		75
McKeener Hugh		75
Price J. B.		*1 50
Rauch F. W.	50	
Serls Elisha		40
Tuttle Wm. H.		87
White L. M.		50
Young Jacob		40
Yount John		40
Morehead John	50	50
West Charles		40
Zingler		12
Stephens Wm.	50	40
Gross David		50

BRIARCREEK.

	Dog.	Co.
Taylor Fowler		2 50
Albertson Barclay		5 00
Waters Isaac	50	35
Stewart Charles		35
Kunkle Arthur		50

CATAWISSA.

	Dog.	Co.
Lindenstruth L.	50	50
Brown J. D.	50	
Clark Wm R.		34
Fisher Geo	50	
Gule E. P.	50	
Moeteller Wm.	50	
Overdorf John	50	
Rockwood A. M.	50	
Shook A. H.	50	
Shipe Benjamin	50	
Gaumer Daniel		75
Hank Alfred	50	20
McCormick Syl	50	
Hughes Hayden		1 00
McAffee Thomas		75
Dodge Albert		25
Davis Wm		75
Barnes Ziba	50	
Manhart F. P.		75
Ellis John		70
Benninger Tobias	50	
Bank Samuel		25
Williams P. J.		6
Rhawn J. K.	50	
Ferir John		70
Hank J. E		15
Berninger Wm.		30
Double assessments		1 45

FRANKLIN.

	Dog.	Co.
Artley Solomon	50	
Parr Washington	50	

GREENWOOD.

	Dog.	Co.
Perkins G. W.		75
Hethington J. B.		40
Utt David		05
Miller J. D.		40
Brown Isaac		23
Cole Arthur		05
Vanlew Jos.		20
Wolf John		35
Ikeler E. R.		50
Morris Wesley	50	
Ebner William	50	
Manning Green		55
Watts Clemuel	50	
Keller J. B.		30
McMichael Jane		2 05
Stephens Alfred		1 05
Potter Joseph		4
Staddon J. E.	50	35
Henry Edward		05
Thomas D. Reed	50	
Kinney Wm.		75
Kinney Robert		35
Eves James		25
Warner H. J.	50	35
Recline Benj	50	20
Albertson Miles	50	
Hock Christopher	50	
Welliver Eli	50	
Robbins Fleet	50	
Watts Wm.	50	
Gillaspy Charity	50	
Wilson Thomas	50	
Smith F. A.	50	25
Hess Jonas		40
Eves Farvin est		15
Wetherly C.		75
Fisher B. F.		35
Kisner John		40

JACKSON.

	Dog.	Co.
Keller Jacob	50	80
Robbins E. decd.	50	
Young Samuel		75
Grantz John		05
Strong Francis	50	55
Platt John		05

LOCUST.

	Dog.	Co.
Peter Beaver	50	
Raup	50	
Stokes Washington	50	
Barninger J.	50	
Bird Daniel O.		35
Fenstermacher G.	05	
Kern Henry	35	
Kreisher H. W.	35	
Miner John	30	
Snyder Solomon	50	30
Bolich E. H.		8
Deroy Geo.	50	35
Wright Mensch		38
Miner Theodore		35

MADISON.

	Dog.	Co.
Cosper Jesse	50	75
Dewalt Solomon	50	
Hartman E B.	50	
Haines Joseph		82
McQuon Rebecca		15
Remley S. D.	50	
Thomas Harry est		9
Beagle Robert		35
Farnsworth S.		[illegible]
Pursell Solomon		35
Pursell Philip		25
Emry Caspar		35
Tanner John F.	50	40
Smith David		30
Double ass'm'ts	1 00	30

MAIN.

	Dog.	Co.
Fisher Chas. sr.	50	
Harmon John	50	
Nuss Charles	50	
Swartz Shepp & Co.		1 20
Stingley Susan		2 40
Bitler Alex	50	
Henry Wm. F.	50	35
Hauck Jerres	50	
Longenberger A.		35
Osser E F.		1 50
Stichler G. W.	50	35
Williams John	50	25
Harman Daniel		50
Pennock & Co.		90

MIFFLIN.

	Dog.	Co.
Barger Susan		50
Deets Sarah		37
Fax Margaret		25
Platt C.	50	50
Deets Jacob	50	32
Keller G. R.	50	35
Pettit Hiram		35
Smith R. F.		35

MONTOUR.

	Dog.	Co.
Arndt Gideon		22
Cooper Geo		35
Heist Christian		30
Miller Sarah	1 00	
Rhoads Beneville	50	
Stingley John	50	40
Karshner Alfred		35
Fry Madison		35
Heimbach David		20
Giger Isaiah		25
Waller Isaac	50	35
Double ass'm'ts	50	35

MT. PLEASANT.

	Dog.	Co.
Crawford Joseph	50	
Cox Valarons	50	15
Kistler Benjamin	50	
Miller John F.	50	1 00
Boney Peter		35
Rogers Wm.		35
Smith John W.		35

CONYNGHAM.

	Dog.	Co.
Gaugher Wm		37
Flanigan James		55
Edwards Wm.		50
Doyle Edward		37
Donnelly Patk.		37
Doyle Bernard		55
Dean Edward		37
Dormer John		37
Cannon James		37
Collier James		37
Crow Samuel		37
Cuff Edward		37
Connaughty Anthony		37
Coyle Matt		5
Campbell Wm.		37
Carey Michael, sr.		5
Bennie Robert		37
Blowsher Wm.		37
Brennan Wm.		37
Brennan James		37
Boran Thomas		37
Brennan John		30
Brennan James		05
Alexander John		10
Scully Ellen		50
Reinbold W. H.		75
McGuire B.		87
Carey Michael		22
Corrigan John		62
Connor Widow		70
Casgrove Anthony		37
McGuire Conely		37
Keeler Tobias		37
Byrnes Patk.		37
Brown Richard		37
Farrell Jno.		37
Haverstine H.		37
Healy John		37
Byrnes Pat		37
Carr Condy		37
Brown Thomas		37
Beaver Nathaniel		37
Britt James		37
Brennan James		37
Yoder Frank		37
Weil John		37
Williams James		50
Wilson John		37
Wilson Joseph		37
Womer Geo.		37
Valentine Ellis		05
Troutman W. C.		37
Tiley Archibald		50
Stroule Jacob		37
Siltzer Geo.		37
Siltzer Elias		37
Shuron Anthony		37
Snyder Solomon, jr.		37
Swany John		37
Shuron Patk.		37
Speeze Jacob		05
Ryan James		15
Reiley Patk.		37
Riley John		37
Rooney Andrew		37
Riley Anthony		45
Rowan Thomas		05
Rogers Geo.		37
Quinn Patk.		37
Purcell Martin		50
Noon Anthony		05
McGuiness James		37
Moyer Seth		37
Manley Thomas		37
Milligan Michael		37
McAndrew Patk.		37
McGann Wm.		37
Maloney Patk.		37
McGrath John		37
Murton Elias		50
McNulls Michael		37
McClosky John		05
Manley Thomas		10
Mulligan Michael		05
Lord James		37
Kline Joseph		50
Kesegan Martin		37
Kinney Thomas		37
Kelley John		37
Kane Anthony		37
Kane John, sr.		37
Havenstine Jacob		37
Hoffman Jacob		37
Hinches Morgan, sr.		05
Houston Thomas		37
Heaton Thomas		05
Hohrbach Jacob		05
Hannon Joseph		42
Greatwell James		37
Gallagher Michael		37
Stroub Charles		37
Rowland John		37
Rooney Edward		37
Ryan Michael		37
Purcell Richard		37
Padden Joseph		37
O'Brien John		37
McDonell James, jr.		37
Madara George		37
McNulty Charles		37
McGuire Condy		37
McGovern John		37
Kane Patk.		37
Kane Patk.		37
Kinney Timothy		37
Hummel John		37
Horn Dennis		37
Garrah Michael		37
Galagher Andrew		37
Genty Thomas		37
Eagen Mike		15
Doyle Bernard		27
Doogan John		37
Conway Patk.		37
Creon Pat.		37
Crane John		37
Crawford Austin		50
Crane Patk.		37
Coyle Matt, jr.		37
Cleary John		27
Chapman Thomas		47
Dog Tax	5 50	

ORANGE.

	Dog.	Co.
Alabach Benj.	50	
Everitt Moses	50	
Havhurst M. S.		1 05
Hughes Joseph	50	
Alabach W. A.		20
Coleman E. W.	50	55
Heldebrant		35
Klinger Jos.	50	35
Noan Wm. R.		50
Coleman Wm.		35
Jalley J. L.		50
Remley G. B		35
Remley C. W.		35
Hedemoyer		40
Brumstetler H. A.		50
Warren James		40
Errors		2 49

PINE

	Dog.	Co.
Eckman Samuel	50	
Eves Joseph L.	50	
Fulmer Elijah est	50	
Grunly Wm	50	
Huntler Wm. A.	50	
Lyons R. N.	50	
Platt Maggie	50	
Jones P. W.	50	
Slough Thos.	50	
Harner Henry	50	
Robbins J. H.		12
Renn Sarah Ann		62
Vognet Jacob		20
Gensil Isaac	50	40
Dawald Isaac A.		3
Kirk Wm.	50	25
Winders Elizabeth		50
Grunley John jr.		50
Lee B. H.	50	20
Swaney John	1 00	15
Williams Wm. E.	50	35
Young Samuel	50	35
Dreibleplece J.		35
DeLong John		35
Roberts Samuel P.		35
Vannatta Samuel		35
Williams Mont.		35
Kressler Lloyd	50	32
Cornelison Elisa	50	10
Dirk Isaac		35
Lyons Willey	50	6
Shultz C. W.		55
Young H. B	50	
Winders John		20
Robbins Wash		55

ROARINGCREEK.

	Dog.	Co.
Drumheller C.		22
Eishonner J. J.	50	35
Dreisbach Jacob		23
Magdenbury F. G.		35
Yeager Jacob	50	

SCOTT.

	Dog.	Co.
Hagenbuch Susanna		1 00
Richart Wm.		20
Solomon Phebe		75
Zigler Geo.		25

SUGARLOAF.

	Dog.	Co.
Adams Jacob	50	40
Fritz Henry "Est"		50
Girton Rosana		80
Drake Cyrus		35
Hess Wesley	50	35
Larish A T.	50	35
Brink Joshua est		2 00
Chapin J. F.		25
Hess Levina		40
Keeler Geo.		20
Rhone Parvin	50	30
Albertson Wm.	50	40
Gibbon Alfred		35
Stout Val.		65
Shotts Mathias		35
Shultz A. F.		12
Hartman F. P.		85
White Alem		20
3 steam mills		15 00

SCOTT.

	Dog.	Co.
Barton Wm. A.	50	75
Beagle Charles		35
Clingerman N.	50	35
Crawford Philip	50	35
Creveling Moore		40
Hopper W. M. jr.	50	
Ingold Wm.	50	40
Lunger Edward		35
McKamey Isaac		10
Powers Thomas		25
Reighard Geo.	50	
Stauffer Jacob	50	50
Snyder Daniel		35
Edgar S. D.		57
Edgar Charles	50	35
Evans F. P.		45
Fowler E. P.		25
Fowler Harman		50
Hummel J. M.		55
Pursell Henry		35
Seath Henry		35
White I. D.		40
Smith Elias		35
White J. E.		50
James Yocum		35

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. march 31-ly

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF THERESA BAILOR, DECEASED.

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia the Fourth day of September A. D. 1882, before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Daniel Bailor a brother and heir at law of Theressa Bailor late of Montour township in said county deceased, was presented, setting forth that the said Theressa Bailor died on or about the 19th day of September A. D. 1877 intestate unmarried and without issue, seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a certain lot of ground situate in said township of Montour bounded by lands of Peter Heinbach and Josiah Gigger, containing one half of an acre more or less, with the appurtenances, leaving to survive her the following brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters as her heirs, viz: Daniel Bailor a brother to the petitioner, residing in Cooper township, Montour county, Pa.; Eli Bailor, a brother, residing in said Cooper township; Peter Bailor a brother, residing in Mahoning township, Montour county Pa.; Jonathan Bailor a brother, residing in said Cooper township; Samuel Bailor a brother residing at Howe Post-office in the state of Ohio; Elizabeth Heinbach, a sister, intermarried with Peter Heinbach, residing in said Montour township, Columbia county, Pa.; the following sons and daughters of David Bailor, a deceased brother, viz: Albert Bailor, a minor, who has William Sunday as his guardian, residing in said Mahoning township; Josiah Bailor, a minor, Robert Bailor, a minor and Jane Bailor a minor, who have for their guardian Jesse Ammerman, residing in said Cooper township; the following sons and daughters of John Bailor a deceased brother viz: Daniel E. Bailor residing in said Montour township; Isaiah Bailor, residing in the same place; Elizabeth Wertman, intermarried with Eli Wertman, residing in Northumberland county, Pa., and Noah Bailor and John Bailor, each residing at Howe Post-office, in the state of Ohio; the following sons and daughters of Jacob C. Bailor a deceased brother, viz: Leander Bailor, John Bailor, Daniel T. Bailor, Rachael M. Bailor and Mary M Bailor, all residing at Indiana, in Indiana county, Pa.; and the following son and daughters of Sarah Heinbach, a deceased sister, viz: Adam Heinbach, residing at New Clair City, Wisconsin; Elizabeth Betz intermarried with David Betz, residing in Pottsgrove, Northumberland county, Pa., and Emaline Erwine, intermarried with James Erwine, residing at Milton, in said Northumberland county.

All persons above named will take notice that in pursuance of a writ issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county I will, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 15th 1882,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, make partition of the said tract of land to and among the heirs and representatives of said decedent, according to law. Or if it cannot be divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then I will cause the inquest to value and appraise the whole of said real estate, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

U. H. ENT,
Sheriff.

oct 13-4 w

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KELCHNER, DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

To John Kelchner, Jacob Kelchner brothers, and George Kelchner who died leaving issue three or four years since, and the sister Catharine, intermarried with one Charles Henry Frederica, and who died (after her said husband) about nine years since leaving issue to-wit: Sally Ann, intermarried with Amos Cole, now residing at the city of Allentown, in this state; Maria intermarried with Philip Wintersteen; Charlotte, intermarried with Ira Hinds, now residing at Thompson Centre, Susquehanna county, in this state; Sophia, intermarried with Asa Howard, now residing near South Gibson in the same county of Susquehanna; Lydia, intermarried with Charles Brown; Mary, who was intermarried with Hiram H Brown but died about fifteen years since, leaving to survive her husband and three children, namely: Mary Catharine intermarried with John Bonner, and now residing near South Gibson in the above mentioned county of Susquehanna; Augustus, who resided, when last heard from, near the borough of Milton, in this state, and Aaron, who resides at some place unknown in the state of Ohio; also Daniel Frederica, who now resides at the city of Scranton in this state; Isaiah Frederici, who resides at the borough of Plymouth, Luzerne county, and Josiah Frederici, who resides at Elizabeth City, in the state of North Carolina—The children of the above named George Kelchner, brother, are as follows: Elizabeth, intermarried with Joseph Gearhart; Mary, intermarried with Samuel Gearhart; Rebecca, intermarried with George Fetter; Catharine, who was intermarried with one—Dreher, but is now dead (and her husband also) leaving issue, namely: Matilda, intermarried with Edward Fisher, and now residing at Mahony City, in this state; and Clara who resides at the same place; also Lydia, the remaining daughter of said George Kelchner, who was intermarried with William Ash, but is now dead, (and her husband also) leaving issue, namely: George Ash and William Ash, whose places of residences are unknown. And William Ash, who together with all those before mentioned whose place of residence is not stated, resides in this county: Lineal descendants of William Kelchner, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said William Kelchner deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold.

U. H. ENT,
Sheriff.

oct. 13-4 w

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the tenth day of May, A. D. 1882, before the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Samuel Kelchner, a son and heir of Elizabeth Kelchner late of the township of Mifflin in said county deceased, was presented, setting forth that the said Elizabeth Kelchner died on or about the day of July, 187 intestate, seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain lot of ground, situate in Mifflin township in the town of Mifflinville bounded on the north by Second street of said town, on the east by lot of M. E. Church of Mifflinville on the south by lands of the heirs of Samuel Creasy, and on the west by lot of Samuel Eidleman, said lot being about 66 feet wide on said Second street and about 200 feet deep, with house and barn and appurtenances, leaving to survive her a husband Jacob Kelchner who is now deceased, and the following children and grand children and one great grandchild; Isaac Kelchner, a son residing at Centreville, Columbia county, Pa.; Sarah, a daughter intermarried with George Arz, residing at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pa.; Samuel Kelchner, a son to the petitioner, residing at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pa.; Jacob Kelchner, a son residing at Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa.; John Kelchner, a son residing in Montgomery county, Maryland; Margaret, a daughter intermarried with Robert Patterson residing at Lightstreet, Columbia county, Pa.; The following grandchildren the children of her deceased son Eleazer Kelchner to wit: Clarence Kelchner, William Kelchner, John Kelchner and Ostin Kelchner, all residing at Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa., also the following grandchildren the children of her deceased son William Kelchner to wit: Emma Kelchner residing at Berwick, Columbia county, Pa.; Minnie Hosler intermarried with Boyd Hosler, residing at Berwick, Columbia county, Pa.; Charles Kelchner, residing at Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa., and two other daughters of the said William Kelchner whose names are unknown to your petitioners residing at Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa., also the following grand-children, the children of her deceased daughter Mary, who was intermarried with Gideon George, who is now deceased, to wit: Jacob George, residing at White Haven, Luzerne county, Pa.; Gideon residing somewhere in New Jersey, the place unknown and a great-grandchild whose name and place of residence is unknown, whose mother was Ellen George, deceased, who was a daughter of the said Mary George, deceased.

All persons above named will take notice that in pursuance of a writ, issued out of the Orphans' court of Columbia county I will, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 13th 1882,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises, make partition of the said tract of land to and among the heirs and representatives of said decedent, according to law. Or if it cannot be divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole then I will cause the inquest to value and appraise the whole of said real estate at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

Nov. 13, 1882,
oct 13-4 w

U. H. ENT,
Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate !!

The undersigned executor of the last will, &c., of George Girton, late of Greenwood township, will sell on the premises on

Saturday, November 4, '82,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain real estate situate in Greenwood township, in the said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Daniel Harrington and others, on the east by land of Peter H. Girton and Abraham Dribelbiss, on the south by lands of David Albertson and John G. Girton and on the west by lands of Peter Cole and others, containing

66 ACRES,

and 64 perches, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame or

PLANK HOUSE,

a frame barn and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ISAAC A. DEWITT,
Executor.

Oct. 6, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEVI MILLER LATE OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Levi Miller, late of Centre tw'p., Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Stephen Pohe, Lime Ridge, and Philip L. Miller, Union Corners, Northumberland county, administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

STEPHEN POHE, Lime Ridge,
PHILIP L. MILLER, Union Corners, North'd Co.
sep 8-6w
Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CAROLINE MANN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Caroline Mann, late of Beaver twp. Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned executors without delay.

J. S. MANN,
A. W. MANN,
Executors.

sept 22-6-w.

INVITATION.

Strangers passing through the city are cordially invited to visit the store, and make free use of its conveniences; leaving their luggage under check at any of the doors, or in the Luggage Room in the Department of Public Comfort.

Really we meant to have this important department in full operation before everybody got back from sea and mountain. It is made for strangers; and they seem to enjoy it so far as it has got. It consists of a free Reading Room for gentlemen, a free Resting Room for ladies, free writing-facilities in both, closets, and other little conveniences; a soda and mineral water fountain that isn't free; and a lunch-room to be added.

We make the great public welcome there, beyond the wont of any other house, so far as we know. We think it will pay us to look after Public Comfort a little, as a means of advertising. There's nothing sly or crooked about it. We want visitors to Philadelphia to have a good time, *and to connect our* [illegible]

New things are coming, and fall trade is already begun. New things do not come all together. They come in a steady stream from now till Christmas. And they go in the same way. They have to. You may easily believe it, when you see our house full all the time of goods and of people taking them away. It would be hardly worth speaking of so obvious a fact, but for the moral; which is: Buy when you find what you want; for tomorrow somebody else will be after it.

New things will crowd upon us now for mention every day. Only a few can get into the papers, except in the most general way. It will be fair to come for whatever you want, and expect to find it.

New foreign wraps have come. There are jersey coats, jersey ulsterettes, pelisses, and others. The writer of this hasn't even seen them. He has only heard of the flutter they are going to make.

Wonderful silks have come. But we must say more about the least of them than we have time for today.

We have neither time nor knowledge today to go into particulars. This is only an early notice that the store is filling up with goods for fall.

We need to say further to you who live at a distance that you needn't go to the city every time you want anything. We take so much pains to send you what you want, that you risk little in writing for goods. Let us know, as nearly as you can, what you want, and we will send you samples and prices, or take other means of finding out exactly what you do want.

John Wanamaker.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE !!

By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Thursday, October 26, 1882,

at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate: The undivided one-half part of all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by Front street, on the west by N. & W. B. R. R. Co., on the south by land of Boyer, on the north by land of Casper Rhawn; fronting on sa'd Front street 105 feet, and extending in depth to said railway —feet, whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

large frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Frederick Smith.

U. H. ENT,
Sheriff

Rhawn, Att'y.
Oct. 6, 4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH ANN STINE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Ann Stine, late of Locust township, Columbia county Pa. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Geo. W. Stine, Numidia Columbia Co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned executor without delay.

GEO. W. STINE,
Executor.

aug 18-6-w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL RHONE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance of the funds in the hands of the administrator of said decedent as shown by his first and final account, will sit in the discharge of his duties at his office in Bloomsburg upon the 28th day of October 1882 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which place and time all parties interested in said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from any share in said fund.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Auditor.

Sept 22-ta

Agents For Dr. March's New Book DAYS OF THE SON OF MAN Wanted [illegible] J. C. McCurdy & Co., Cor. 7th & Chestnut Sts., Phil'a Pa.

oct 20-4 w d

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

are offering Attractive Goods and Close Prices for Fall and Winter to CASH BUYERS.

Colored Cashmeres one yard wide at 50c a yard.

Brown, Garnet, Maroon, Bronzes, Green, Blue, Cardinal, Navy-blue.

Plain and Fancy BLACK CASHMERES from $1.25 a yard down.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS at all prices to $1.00 per yard.

Nonpareil Velveteens. The best finished and value in the market.

SILKS and SATINS.

LADIES' CLOTHS all wool at $1.00 per yard.

Plushes and Cloakings.

BADGER STATE SHAWLS.

These shawls weigh 4 to 6 oz., more than any other make. They are made of the finest wools and styles unequaled. About 3 will be on exhibition at the Fair.

LADIES' and Misses' GOSSAMERES

Handsome line of SATINS.

Ladies LACING KID GLOVES at $1.25 per pair.

Are fully guaranteed. Newest styles of Cashmere and Lisle Thread GLOVES to match suits.

Best Germantown Wool at $1.75 per pound.

Zephyrs, Saxony, Crewels, Embroidery and Knitting Silks, Canvasses.

LADIES' & GENTS' Neck Wear.

Mens' Ladies' and Childrens' UNDERCLOTHING.

Large stock of WOOLEN HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Stationery, Autograph Albums, Photograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Gold Pens, &c.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Highest prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, &c.

C. B. ROBBINS,

FINE WINES and LIQUORS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STOVES.

Albion Cook Stoves.

Radiant Home Heater.

STOVES.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

Opera House, Bloomsburg.

Happy Thought Range.

STOVES.

High Art and Low Feed Stoves.

STOVES.

—100— Years Now Ready, New Edition. LADIES in the WHITE House. The ONLY BOOK of the kind ever published. A HISTORY of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time, with over 20 Steel Portraits of Ladies of the White House, with views of many of the Homes of the Presidents. This is the most salable book published. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars, with full particulars, to BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

September, 1st 3 months.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN KLINE, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of amount in hands of Executor according to directions contained in the last will and testament of said deceased, will perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN,
Auditor.

ROOFING.

For steep or flat roofs. Applied by ordinary workmen at one-third the cost of tin. Circulars and samples free. Agents wanted. T. NEW, 31 John Street, New York.

d Oct. 6, 4-w.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL SEYBERT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Seybert, late of Scott township, Col. co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Susan Seybert. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

SUSAN SEYBERT,
Administratrix.

Sept 29

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Moorhead & Harter has been dissolved on the 29th day of September, 1882. T. C. Harter having sold his interest in the business to C. W. Kline. Moorhead & Kline will be responsible for all bills of the late firm, and will collect all outstanding accounts, as though no change had occurred.

J. C. MOORHEAD,
T. C. HARTER.

Oct 6, 1-w

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1882.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 18 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 06 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 38 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 58 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 51 p. m.	4 27 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with 9:25 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:20 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:50 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45 reaching Philadelphia at 7:35 p. m.

The 4:27 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Public Sales.

Administrator of Jacob S. Hess will sell real estate in Sugarloaf, October 16th, at 2 p. m.

Executor of Geo. Girton will sell real estate in Greenwood, November 4th, at 10 a. m.

John Shuman will sell his Espy farm on November 2nd,

See advertisements.

Personal.

Rev. J. O'Brian has taken charge of St. Columbkill's R. C. church in this town.

Mrs. Dr. Biddle of Shenandoah, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Buckingham, on East street.

Mrs. Lines, of Plains and Miss Hitchler of Wilkes-Barre are visiting at Louis Bernhard's on Fifth street.

J. D. Bodine of Mainville, is improving and will entirely recover from the effects of his gun-shot accident.

Mrs. Dr. Reber, Mrs. R. C. Neal, Miss Annie Neal and Miss Mary Clark went to Philadelphia on Monday.

Dr. Shattuck has come to Bloomsburg and taken charge of the Sanitarium which he recently purchased of Dr. Turner,

William Bryson, Esq., Miss Kate Bryson, and Miss Riley, of Centralia, were registered at the Exchange Hotel last week during fair.

General McCandless of Philadelphia spent Friday afternoon on the fair grounds and met a number of old soldiers who knew him in the army.

Col. A. D. Seeley, one of Berwick's leading citizens, attended the fair last week and called at our office during his stay. He is always a welcome visitor.

C. W. Funston started on Thursday morning for the West where he intends to purchase a car load of ponies for this market, and take a pleasure trip at the same time.

F. D. Dentler has purchased the lot adjoining Knorr & Wintersteen's on Main street. What was once the garden of the late William McKelvy will soon present a solid front of business blocks.

Among the newspaper men noticed on the fair grounds last week, were Messrs. Dieterich of the Berwick *Gazette*, Bowman of the *Independent*, Hartman of the Nanticoke *Chronicle*, and Myers of the Catawissa *Item*.

J. C. Fitzpatrick, of the Exchange Hotel, and Sherm. F. Peacock are taking a little recreation this week. They will visit New York, take a run up the Hudson, call at Boston, carom on Philadelphia, and then come home.

Mr. Bruce Coleman of the Wilkes-Barre *News Dealer* attended the fair last Friday, and we were pleased to receive a pleasant call from him at our office. His paper enjoys a wide circulation, and well deserves it, as it is ably conducted. Mr. Coleman is well known here having been raised in this county, and his many friends are glad to know that he is meeting with success.

Hon. John B. Storm, Democratic Candidate for congress in this district, made a flying visit to Bloomsburg, coming on Wednesday evening and remaining until Thursday noon. He came unexpectedly, so there was no demonstration, but a great many of our citizens called on him at the Exchange Hotel. He made a very favorable impression by his pleasant manners and intelligent conversation. We shall probably see more of him in the future.

There were 1500 entries at the fair.

50 empty barrels and half barrels for sale at the Exchange hotel.

Choice teas, coffees, and fancy groceries at F. S. Kinports'.

Wanted.—Three girls to do general house work. Inquire at this office.

M. F. Eyerly Esq. has a quince tree on his premises that grows fruit weighing thirteen ounces.

H. J. Edwards of Briar Creek has shown us a large onion. It weighs eighteen and a half ounces.

Wanted.—An intelligent young man to learn the retail Drug Business. Address Rheum Bloomsburg Pa.

William Gearhart of Roaringcreek had his ten-year-old daughter on exhibition at the fair. She weighs over 200 pounds.

Foreign and domestic fruits, staple and fancy groceries, lamps, queensware, crockery and glassware at F. S. Kinports'. Give him a call.

New canned goods, raisins, dried fruit, bottled goods, nice and fresh, at low prices at F. S. Kinports' grocery.

Rev. D. M. Kinter of Stillwater, caught over 1300 fish during the past season with rod and line. Not many can surpass him as a fisherman.

Rev. Thomas Guard of Baltimore, who lectured recently at Berwick and Danville, died at his home in Baltimore on the 15th. inst.

The Danville *American* speaks of the *soprano* tones of the new Presbyterian organ at that place. Evidently the musical education of the *American* has been neglected.

People will do well to buy their groceries at F. S. Kinports'. Goods delivered free any time of the day. No trouble to show goods. Always fresh and as cheap as the next.

"Hazel Kirke" will be performed at the opera house some time during the season, by the Madison Square Theatre Company. They have been here before, and their excellence is well known to our people.

The secretary of the Agricultural Society will issue orders at the office of T. J. Vanderslice on Saturday afternoon, October 21st at two o'clock. The orders will be cashed by the Bloomsburg Banking Co.

A house belonging to Charles Reichart in Main township, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $1000, no insurance. We have not learned any particulars.

Fare for the round trip to Philadelphia next week by Penna. R. R. $4.40. Tickets sold by W. B. Poust.

The poor sufferer that has been dosing himself with so-called Troches and thereby upset his stomach without curing the troublesome cough, should take our advice and use at once Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and get well.

Col. Freeze's History of Columbia county is now going through the press and we hope to have it ready by the holidays. It is printed on heavy paper, and will make a handsome volume. Samples of the press work can be seen at this office.

The music class of Mrs. Nuss and Miss Krebs, will give a concert at Evans' Hall this Friday evening, when the cantata of "The Fairy Bridal" will be produced. Judging from the programme it will be an enjoyable entertainment. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

We are asked so frequently as to the prospects for the establishment of the Bridge works here, that we must answer that we have been unable to get any satisfactory information concerning the parties. Nobody appears to know anything about the matter.

Is there any foundation for the suspicion that some of the Stalwarts' money has found its way into this county and suddenly converted certain persons to Cameronism? If so, thank Heaven there are very few Democrats who can be influenced in this way.

Strayed or ran away from the Bloom Poor House on Tuesday, morning the third of this month, a pauper named Ephraim Ebner. He is about five feet five inches in height, chin whiskers sandy, and of weak mind. Any one seeing him or knowing of his whereabouts will notify Caleb Barton, Bloomsburg.

Until the first of January the hunter may lawfully kill ruffled grouse within the borders of Pennsylvania. He may also kill deer during the same period. He must not, however, kill any rabbits that should cross his path until the 1st of November, or quail until the 15th of October, nor use dogs for killing deer.

Caw's Black Fluid is the only known ink that is positively non-corrosive to steel pens.

Flows freely; does not thicken by exposure, and has the decided advantage of writing black at first. It will not fade or mould; deposits no sediment, and is not injured by freezing. The best ink for use in fountain pens of all kinds. For sale by Elwell & Bittenbender.

Tax Sale.

The adjourned sale of lands for taxes, by the County Treasurer will take place at the court house on November 6th. at ten o'clock in the morning.

Attempted Safe Blowing.

The office of Elias Mendenhall at his lumber yard, was entered last Thursday night, and after drilling a hole in the safe, the thieves attempted to blow it open, but did not succeed. The office is back from Main street, and was probably selected as a good one to "crack" for that reason.

Bold Robbery.

Some miscreant effected an entrance to the house of Mrs. M. E. Ent last Thursday about noon while she was at the fair grounds and succeeded in getting away with about twenty dollars in money. The bureaus and closets were ransacked and the contents left in great confusion. No clue has been obtained to the thief. It was probably some of the many rogues who were in town during the fair.

Catawissa Meeting.

Masonic Hall at Cattawisa was well filled last Friday evening, on the occasion of General McCandless visit. Dr. Robins presided, W. H. Rhawn, J. B. Knittle, F. L. Shuman, Chas Randle, Henry Tuttle, and M. V. B. Kline were elected vice presidents, and Joe Robins, Samuel Gorman, George Mudget secretaries. The meeting was opened by a short address from Chairman Buckingham, urging the Democrats to organize, and then Gen. McCandless made one of his telling speeches. The audience was an intelligent one and the speeches were frequently applauded,

Harman & Hassert.

This enterprising firm has recently enlarged their foundry. They have a cupola with a capacity of eight tons of iron, and they are now melting five or six tons a day. Their car shop is in full blast and they are turning out a good deal of work. Special attention is given to repair of Osborne's reapers and binders and all kinds of farming implements. The principal work of this firm now is on heavy contracts for coal breaker machinery, and they have filled a number of large orders for the Scranton Steel Works. The railroad company has laid a switch on the premises, so that the shipping of heavy pieces is comparatively easy. About thirty men are employed in the foundry and machine shop, and the kindliest feeling exists between employers and employees. Such establishments are a credit, as well as an assistance to the town.

Too Many Swindlers.

The conduct of the fair this year by the officers was very successful in every respect, and entirely satisfactory in every thing but one. There were too many swindlers allowed to play their games on the ground. Games of chance, which if played on the street at any other time would have subjected the proprietor to fine and imprisonment, were allowed to be conducted openly and undisturbed by the payment of a few dollars for the privilege. The ball throwing game, the striking machines, the lotteries and all that, are catch pennies, which do no one any good, and are sure to capture the money of the unwary. The fairs are for something more than to afford an opportunity to swindlers to get the people's money, and the people ought to be protected against them. An exhibition that instructs or amuses, is not objectionable, but schemes based on getting something for nothing ought not to be tolerated.

A Shameful Swindle.

An old man named Esau Girton was swindled out of $160 last Friday by some of the many sharpers who attended the fair. Just how it was done is not known, but one of the party met Mr. Girton on the street and pretending to be an old friend, was soon joined by his accomplice, who was introduced to the victim. By representing that they would either pay a large interest for the use of the money, or else that they would secure him a large quantity of land in the west, they induced the old man to go home and get his money $160, and hand it over to them, when they disappeared. There were two of them, and one stopped at the Exchange Hotel, forgetting to pay his bill when he left. As nearly as we can learn their description, it is as follows: One was short and heavy, wore a reddish suit of clothes, dark complexion and brown mustache. The other was rather slender, wore a light suit, and had a red mustache.

Obituary.

Robert S. Ent, son of the late Peter Ent, and brother of sheriff U. H. Ent, died at his home in Berwick on Monday. He had been sick for several weeks, and strong hopes of his recovery were entertained until a few days before his death when he began to sink. This is the fifth death in the family, the father and four sons following one another in succession. Mr. Ent was a good citizen and took an active interest in all public matters. He was one of the directors of the Bloom Poor District a few years ago and was elected constable of Scott township for several years. In all his dealings he was upright, and his genial disposition made him many friends. He removed from Light Street to Berwick about two years ago and was engaged in the stove and tinware business. A wife and two children are left to mourn his death. His age was about 40 years. The funeral took place at Light Street on Wednesday, and was largely attended. Jackson Post G. A. R., under the command of Col. A. D. Seeley, accompanied by the Berwick Band, and the Odd Fellows, of both of which bodies he was a member, escorted the remains to their final resting place. Mr. Ent was a member of Co. I. 178 Regiment. He enlisted as Sergeant, and was afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

Obituary.

O. Bruce Wells, aged 19 years, 9 months and 9 days, son of E. C. Wells, steward at the Normal school, died on Saturday night at half past ten o'clock, after an illness of about six weeks. He was a graduate of the Normal school, and had passed a very creditable examination for admission to the Sophomore class at Lafayette college, which he intended to enter in September. Only a few days before the time for his departure he was stricken down with malarial fever, to which disease he fell a victim, in the flower of his youth. Last year he was employed as an assistant teacher in the school, and by his many excellent qualities of head and heart he endeared himself to all. Bruce was a young man of more than ordinary ability, of noble character, and a consistent member of the Episcopal church. His afflicted parents and sisters have the sympathy of the entire community in this great bereavement. The funeral services took place at St. Paul's P. E. church on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, and the remains were taken to Muncy for interment. A committee of the Philologian society of which he was a member, accompanied the family and friends.

Berwick Bits.

Quite a large number of persons from Berwick visited the Fair, and all express themselves well pleased with their trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Evans of this place lost their oldest child, a very interesting little girl on Sunday last. They are sympathized with by the entire community.

Prof Sheppard's lecture here was a big success. The Hall was filled by an appreciative audience, and the lecture course was fairly inaugurated. Enough course tickets have already been sold to pay the expenses of all the lectures.

The wedding of A. W. Dickson to Miss Sallie Freas, was a grand affair. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The happy couple are now on their wedding tour taking in New York, Binghamton and other places.

The work of grading the streets and paving of sidewalks is being rapidly pushed along and ere long our town will present a very neat and attractive appearance.

Col. A. D. Seeley has greatly improved the appearance of his residence by the addition of an iron fence, and otherwise. It is a very pleasant home.

Fair Notes.

The Orangeville Band attended the Fair on Saturday. They look well in their new uniforms, and play well too.

The Friendship and Rescue Fire companies were on the grounds on Friday afternoon with their hose carriages.

The concert of the Bloomsburg Cornet Band on Friday afternoon at the Band stand, consisted of a number of excellent selections, all well performed. Our band won golden opinions from everybody by their fine playing.

A horse belonging to Joseph W. Eves, of Millville, was shot in the neck on the Fair grounds. A party who had obtained a license to conduct a shooting gallery, used stronger cartridges than he thought, and one of the balls went through the board back of the target and entered the horse's neck. It might just as easily have struck a human being. The horse is still living but it is impossible to tell whether it will recover.

The total receipts of the Fair were in the neighborhood of $3600.

The Grand Army boys did well at the dinner stand. The decorations at the entrance were put up by C. S. Fornwald.

A gold headed cane was voted for under the auspices of the G. A. R., the candidates being W. R. Tubbs of the Exchange Hotel, G. H. Brown of the Central, D. A. Beckly of the *Republican*, and Geo. E. Elwell of the Columbian. The result will not be known until this Friday evening.

Democratic Meetings.

The opera house was well filled last week, Thursday evening, at the Democratic meeting. Chairman Buckingham called the meeting to order, and an organization was effected by the election of Hon. C. R. Buckalew as chairman. The following vice-presidents were elected: Judge Elwell, C. B. McHenry, David Lowenberg, N. P. Moore, John Graham, A. B. Hartman, Henry Rosenstock, S. P. Hanley, C. G. Barkley, Rolandus Herbein, George Lockard, Jacob Yeager, John Lore, U. H. Ent, Conrad Kreamer, Daniel Curry, William Shaffer, Baltis Sterling, George Hassert. The secretaries were Stephen Pohe, Peter Lennon and J. C. Yocum. Mr. Buckalew made a brief address and then introduced General William McCandless, of Philadelphia, as the orator of the evening. The General made an excellent speech, and was frequently applauded. Among other things he charged the Republican party with being responsible for the war, and said that the men now who had most to say about that party having fought the war, were amongst those who never served a day as a soldier, the stay-at-home patriots. All through he made telling points, which was evinced by the fact that several stalwarts who couldn't stand the truth, left the hall while he was speaking. On Monday evening, October 23rd, the people of Bloomsburg, and the surrounding country will have an opportunity of listening to two of the Democratic candidates for State office. J. Simpson Africa, and Mortimer F. Elliot will speak at the Opera House on that date. As this will probably be the last speech of the campaign in Bloomsburg, by foreign speakers, every Democrat should be on hand to hear a fair and honest plea for his party. Special arrangements will be made for the ladies, who are all invited to attend.

Bags, Bags, Bags. Buckwheat and Flour sacks, all sizes, at the Columbian store.

Mass Meetings.

There will be two meetings of the Democracy on

Tuesday October 24th

in Columbia county. At one o'clock in the afternoon of that day there will be a demonstration at

BENTON,

and at

JERSEYTOWN

in the evening at half past seven. Both of these meetings will be addressed by

J. Simpson Africa,

Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal affairs, and

Mortimer F. Elliot,

candidate for Congressman-at-large, and others. These gentlemen are able exponents of the principles of honest government, and Columbia county will give them a warm reception. Bands of music will be in attendance.

Organize delegations in all the adjoining townships and come with your banners flying to greet the candidates of your choice.

The Episcopal Burial Ground.

ORDER OF THE COURT.

In the Quarter Sessions of Columbia Co.
In the matter of the Episcopal burying ground on Second and Iron streets in the town of Bloomsburg.

And now October 6, 1882, it appearing that due notice has been given of the Rule to show cause &c., granted on the 11th. day of September last, the same came on for hearing, the Corporation of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and the municipal authorities of the town of Bloomsburg being respectively represented by counsel, whereupon the parties were heard and witnesses examined, from whose testimony it appears that the said burying ground is in a dilapidated condition and is so wholly uncared for that it has grown up with high wild grass and briars, and has become in fact a *public nuisance*. Upon the evidence produced the Court is satisfied that the said burying ground, bounded on the south by Second street and on the west by Iron street in the town of Bloomsburg has become, *and is a public nuisance*. It is therefore *ordered* and *directed* that the dead there buried be removed therefrom by the President and Town Council of the town of Bloomsburg (except the remains of Wesley Rote and his wife, which with the materials above the same are to be removed by James Rote in accordance with and under the stipulation with St. Paul's Episcopal church this day filed) to Rosemont Cemetery in said town by the first day of April next. In cases where the relations of any of the dead shall procure a lot in said Rosemont Cemetery, and desire that the remains of their dead shall be removed thereto the request shall be complied with by the said authorities. In cases where no such request shall be made and the friends of persons there buried shall not after four weeks public notice themselves remove their dead, the municipal authorities of the aforesaid town shall cause the dead to be removed to some suitable portion of Rosemont Cemetery to be procured and set apart by them for that purpose.

BY THE COURT.

MARRIAGES.

Jones—Maus.—At St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg, September 16th 1882, by the Rev. L. Zahner, Horatio C. Jones, of Philadelphia, to Catharine B. Maus, of Danville.

At the rectory of St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg, October 17th 1882, by the Rev. L. Zahner, Harry French to Sallie Robinholt, all of Mifflinville, Pa.

Moore—Lemon.—On September 14th, at the residence of Jessie Brunstetler, Millville, Pa., by C. W. Cooper, Mr. Garten Moore, of Sweet Valley, Pa., to Miss Ellen Lemon of Millville, Pa.

Farber—Hellenbrandt.—On Thursday, October 12th, at the residence of I. S. Dilldine, Millville, Pa., by the same, Mr. Samuel Farber, of Rohrsburg, Pa., to Miss Catharine Hellebrandt, of Orangeville, Pa.

Kline—Lemon.—On Thursday, October 12th, at the bride's home, by the same, Mr. Clark D. Kline, to Miss Sarah S. Lemon, all of Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa.

Personal! To Men Only!

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Michigan, will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Oct. 22, '81-1y

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

DR. BULL'S

COUGH

SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

LOCAL NOTICES.

W. B. Allen has just opened a lot of new goods, embracing fine groceries, glassware, painted china, queensware, &c. All of the best, and at the lowest prices.
april 7-tf

L. E. Whary has enlarged his store, and has on hand a large stock of stoves, heaters, and ranges. Cellar heaters put in. A new lot of bird cages just received. Prices low. Call and examine. Main street, below Market, Bloomsburg.
oct 6 3 w

Kinport's Compound Asiatic Balsam, or Diarrhoea cure. A remedy that has never failed in diarrhoea. It also gives instant relief in colic, cramp, or pain, in the stomach. Prepared and sold by J. H. Kinports Evans' block, Main St., Bloomsburg Pa.
Aug. 4th 3m

Flour and feed can always be had at Allen's East end grocery. april 7-tf

Farmers dealing at W. B Allen's can be accommodated with stabling. apr. 7-tf.

As good cigars as can be found in town are kept at W. B. Allen's East end grocery. april 7-tf

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, sexual Debility.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

I KNOW WHEREOF I SPEAK.

For I have used it extensively. I regard Parker's Ginger Tonic a most excellent remedy for kidney, lung and stomach disorders. It invigorates without intoxicating. J. Francis, Religio Philos, Journal, Chicago.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by J. H. Kinports.
may 12-cow.

After eating each meal take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters. It helps digestion, relieves the full feeling about the stomach.

A SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATM,

I limped about for years with a cane, and could not bend down without excruciating pain. Parker's Ginger Tonic effected an astonishing cure and keeps me well. It is infallible. M. Guilfoyle, Binghamton, N. Y.

,"Facts speak plainer than words." Proof:—"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diptheria, canker mouth and headache in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.
may 12-cow.

We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by J. H. Kinports.
may 12-cow.

☞In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for ten cents than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

—See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.
Sold by Druggists. sept 22-1y

The most obstinate cases of Catarrh and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Elys' Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

From Major Downs, Military Instructor: Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., During the very cold weather I was suffering with Catarrh. My head and throat ached so severely that I was obliged to give up everything and keep quiet. Ely's Cream Balm was suggested. Within an hour from the first application I felt relieved, the pain began to subside. In two days was entirely cured. W. A. Downs. Feb. 15, 1881.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. Hamman, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 5-cow.

A GOOD SQUARE MEAL

Is too often followed by a disordered stomach, symptoms of dyspepsia or indigestion. Every miserable dyspeptic in the land should know that he can be cured by a timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS.

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

Speer's Port Grape Wine for Weakly Persons.—This excellent product of the grape is prescribed and used by the leading physicians in the country, when a generous and nourishing wine is desirable; especially for females, aged persons and consumptives; and by churches for communion. Hundreds of New York Physicians have visited Speer's Vineyards and Wine Cellars, but twelve miles distant from New York, and pronounced his wine pure and unexcelled. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

Addison's Liver Renewer, or medicine prepared for diseases of the liver; dyspepsia, sick and nervous headache, constipation of the bowels, colic, sour stomach, heartburn, fever and ague, dropsy, jaundice, &c., prepared from roots and herbs strictly vegetable. Prepared only by J. H. Kinports, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 4th 3m.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK,
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SILAS M. CLARK,
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,
OF TIOGA.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN B. STORM.
OF MONROE COUNTY.

President Judge,
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL.

State Senator,
W. W. HART,
OF LYCOMING.

Representatives,
HON. T. J. VANDERSLICE,
WILLIAM BRYSON.

Sheriff,
JOHN MOUREY.

Coroner,
JOHN P. HANNON.

Jury Commissioner,
GEORGE W. DERR.

MEN WANTED. salary and expenses paid. LECLARE & MUCHEMORE, Nurserymen, Boston, Mass. Oct. 13-4 w.

For diarrhoea and dysentery get Dr. Gale's cholera specific. It is the best article. It never fails to cure. It always proves satisfactory—only 25 cents.

Now is the time to clear your feet of corns, bunions and callouses, Dr. Gales' corn cure is warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. 20 cents per package.

Our stock of cloth, hair, nail, shaving and tooth brushes contains bargains which customers will not fail to appreciate.

Don't forget it! Hendershott's German Liniment is a whole medicine-chest in itself. It relieves pain almost instantly. It is an internal and external remedy which can be taken or applied for almost any disease of man or beast. Large bottles 50 cents.

For a certain and permanent cure for ague, chills and fever, dumb ague malarial fever, &c., get Hendershott's Ague Tonic. It is a specific for all those distressing diseases arising from exposure to stagnant water, bogs and all marsh-miasmatic influences. Pint bottles $1.00.

Family medicine chests—something entirely new, in two sizes; No. 1, 13 bottles, No. 2, 24 bottles. They are just what every farmer should have—call and see them.

We keep well stocked with the best, strictly pure, spices of all kinds—also flavoring extracts. Borax in packages, and the best of Laundry soaps.

N. J. Hendershott.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.80
Corn, "	[illegible]
Oats "	.45
Flour per barrel	6.40
Cloverseed	5.50
Butter	.32
Eggs	.24
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.05
Hams	14
Sides & Shoulders	12½
Chickens	12
Turkeys	.13
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	10 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flower per 100	3.50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour—Firm for winter and weak for spring: superfine $3.00@3.75; extra $3.50@4.00; Pennsylvania family $4.75@5.00; Minnesota extra $5.75@6.00; do straight $6.25@6.50; winter patent $6.25@7.00; spring do $7.00@7.75.
Rye Flour—$4.75.
Wheat—Market quiet and easy; No 2 western red $1.10; Delaware and Pennsylvania red $1.07@1.10; longberry red and amber $1.16@1.17.
Corn—The market was firm and scarce; steamer 83@84c; yellow 85c mixed 84c; No 3 do 85c.
Oats—The market was firm but quiet; No. 1 white 50c; No. 2 do 46@46½c; No. 3 do 43@44c; No. 2 mixed 40@41c.
Lard—Market was firm; city kettle 13¾@14c; loose butchers' 12½c; prime steam 13 5-8@13¾c.
Butter—Market was steady with a fair demand; creamery extra 33@34c; do good to choice 29@31c; Bradford county extra 30@32c; New York do 28@30c; western extra 27c.
Eggs—Firm and well sold up; Pennsylvania 29c; western 27@28c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE LAZARUS DECEASED, OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Lazarus administrator of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto will perform the duties of his appointment at office of Freeze, Eyerly & White in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 31st, 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JNO. M. CLARK,
Auditor.

Sept 29 ta.

IT'S COME!!

AND

WE HAVE GOT IT.

AN

Immense New Stock

of

CLOTHING,

HATS,

CAPS, SHIRTS,

and

A Grand Line

OF

Gents' Furnishing

GOODS.

Fall Novelties

AT

PRICES THAT

WILL

ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AND

BE CONVINCED.

AT

D. LOWENBERG'S.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

will bring crowds of our out-of-town customers to Philadelphia.

We are now arranging for their convenience and comfort, and desire them to make

OUR STORE HEADQUARTERS

during their visit.

Parcels can be checked at the Market Street entrance and will be kept, until called for.

At the Bureau of Information all questions concerning the situation of places of interest, and the way to reach them will be cheerfully and fully answered.

The Ladies Parlor on the second floor away from all bustle and noise, is easy accessible by elevator and affords a pleasant meeting place for friends, and a delightful spot to rest when tired. It is supplied with current magazines, newspapers and writing materials. Retiring and dressing rooms are adjoining.

A special exhibition of the new fashion in every department of Dry Goods will be made by us daily during the celebration, and to every lady these displays will no doubt, be among the most interesting sights of the Bi Centennial Anniversary.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Dealers in DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY,

Eighth and Market, - - - Eighth and Filbert.

REAY'S

—PURE—

READY-MIXED AND PASTE,

LEAD & ZINC PAINTS

COMBINED WITH

PURE LINSEED OIL

—AND—

FINE COLORS.

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

—OR—

MONEY REFUNDED.

DELIVERED FREE OF FREIGHT

Where we have no agent.

☞Orders and inquiries by Mail or Telephone receive PROMPT attention.

—ADDRESS.—

Montour White Lead Zinc & Color Works

RUPERT, PA.

HENRY S. REAY, Proprietor.

F. B. HARTMAN, SALESMAN.

May 26 -6m

Public Sale!

OF VALUABLE

FARMING LAND ! !

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

Thursday, November 2, 1882,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the farm situate at the lower end of Espy, Scott township, containing about

72 ACRES,

more or less, all under cultivation. There is a large brick dwelling house, large barn, sheds, and all the necessary out-buildings on the premises, all in good repair. Plenty of fruit of all kinds. It is a very desirable property.

At the same time and place will be sold the

Excelsior Vinegar Works

with good frame buildings, and about

ONE ACRE OF LAND.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SHUMAN,
Espy, Pa.

Oct. 6, 4-w

A VALUABLE FARM

AT

Private Sale.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the farm of Richard Demott, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased. The said farm is located near Jerseytown, and contains a frame house, frame barn, and outbuildings, plenty of fruit, land well watered. And contains

167 Acres of Land,

About 60 acres of which is timbered.

For particulars inquire of the undersigned at White Hall, Montour county, or of Jasper Demott on the premises.

WESLEY HOLDREN,
Agent for heirs of Richard Demott.

Oct. 13-2 m ws.

MOLLER'S NOR-WEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL Cheapest & Best

Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co. (Wholesale Agts. U. S. & Canada) N. Y.

oct 20 4 w

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

CHEAP RATES

To PHILADELPHIA and RETURN,

Account of Bi-Centennial,

October 24th to 27th, inclusive.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will issue Special Excursion Tickets from Rupert to Philadelphia and return, good going only on early morning train, but to return on any train until October 27th, at

SINGLE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Sales from 23rd to 27th insts., inclusive.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BLANK BOOKS!

BLANK BOOKS!

Of every description Ruled and bound to order; also binder of all Periodicals such as Harper's, Century, St. Nicholas, Peterson's, &c. In fact all Publications bound in latest and most substantial styles.

Correspondence Solicited.

J. W. RAEDER,

110 & 112 W. MARKET STREET,

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MC REYNOLDS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of H. W. McReynolds administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday, November 11th 1882, at 9 a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in said fund must attend or be debarred from receiving any share thereof.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.

oct 20-ta

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF FISH BASKETS, EEL WEIRS, KIDDLES, &C.

Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Columbia county has been notified of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish baskets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, and other permanently set means of taking fish, in the Susquehanna river and Fishingcreek within his bailwick. I do hereby declare the said contrivances to be common nuisances, and order them to be dismantled by their owners or managers within ten days, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind. If this order is not obeyed, I shall proceed at the expiration of ten days to destroy the said contrivances according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

U. H. ENT.
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Oct 13, '82-2w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of said decedent to and among the parties entitled thereto, will perform the duties of his appointment at the office of Knorr & Wintersteen in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday the 28th day of October, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Auditor.

oct 1 -ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CANFIELD HARRISON DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute balance in the hands of the surviving Executor in the estate of Canfield Harrison dec'd, of Bloomsburg, will attend to that duty at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, November 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. W. MILLER,
Auditor.

Oct. 6, ta.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

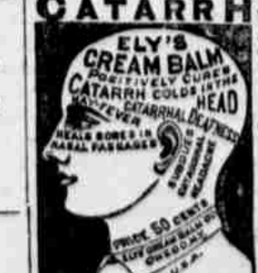
An application will be made, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved 29th day of April, 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," and several supplements thereto, for the charter of a corporation, to be called "THE JOHNSON BEASLEY COAL COMPANY," proposed to be incorporated for the purpose of mining and selling anthracite coal, and acquiring and exercising all the franchises, rights and privileges relating to or connected with the acquisition, use and disposition of real and personal property, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of a mining company incorporated under the above mentioned Act and supplements.

The mining operations of the Company are to be carried on in the county of Columbia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and sales and deliveries are to be made within or without the said State. Power to sell or release the real estate of the corporation is to be exercised by the Directors without the necessity of obtaining the consent of the stockholders.

R. M. CUMMINGS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

oct 20-

CATARRH


ELY'S CREAM BALM
POSITIVELY CURES
CATARRH COLDS IN THE HEAD
HAY FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure catarrh, hay fever &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of fifty cents will mail a package for sale by all druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN.

$1.50 A YEAR.

STRANGE WEDDING-FEES.

We knew a clergyman who once recived from a wealthy groomsman a bright penny, inclosed in a dozen wrappers. He always persisted in believing that the intention was to give him a twenty-dollar gold-piece. We were not so credulous.

A clergyman who was formerly located in Hartford, Conn., but now in New York, married, not long ago, a couple who at once started for Europe. The bridegroom was a man of wealth, and before he presented himself before the bridal altar he placed a one-hundred-dollar greenback in his vest pocket to give the parson for the marriage-fee, and did pay it to him as he supposed.

While crossing the ocean he discovered, greatly to his astonishment, the bill in the pocket where he placed it, and could account for its presence there only on the theory that he must have had another bill of a different denomination which he had donated to the clergyman by mistake.

On getting back to this country, he determined to solve the mystery, and waited upon the reverend gentlemhn, who did not recognize him, and inquired if, on a certain date, he did not marry a certain couple. The clergyman remembered the occasion perfectly.

"I know I am about to ask an impertinent question," said the visitor; "but I should like to be informed what fee you received for performing the ceremony?"

The clergyman recognized the man as the one he had married, and said that he would, of course, gratify him, since he was so anxious to know.

"I received," he then went on to say, "a very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco, folded in a very small piece of paper."

That was enough. The only thing remaining to be done was to apologize for the curious blunder, laugh heartily, and make the one-hundred-dollar deposit good.

An old uncle once brought his niece to a rectory, on a cold, rainy day, to be married, and then, after the ceremony was over, fumbled about for a two-dollar bill, and, not being able to find it, said, as he handed the parson a five-dollar bill:

"Take the change out of that for a two-dollar job. It's kind o' wet and cold like to-day, and I guess two dollars will be about the thing."

Of course the amount of a marriage-fee is a delicate question, which clergymen are generally too modest to determine, much more to ask; but we never heard it disposed of so neatly as this:

A Quaker married a woman of the Church of England. After the ceremony, the vicar asked for his fees, which he said were a crown.

The Quaker, astounded at the demand, said if he would show him any text in the Scriptures which proved his fees were a crown, he would give it to him.

Upon which the vicar directly turned to the 12th chapter of Proverbs, and 4th verse, where it said: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

A FAITHFUL SWEETHEART.

The heather bloomed gayly along the roadside; the hum of insects and the voices of birds filled the summer air. By the brook that rippled merrily down the mountain side stood a young man, tapping impatiently with his cane a tiny foot that peeped out from beneath his checkered pants. Brushed carelessly away from his white forehead were two golden locks, and a No. 6 hat was perched jauntily on the back of his head.

"Will she never come?" he muttered, in low, earnest tones; "never come to hear the sweet words of love that are waiting on my lips for her?"

A fish rose to the surface of the brook, looked at the young man, and went away tired.

"I will seek her," he said; but as he turned to go a pair of gleaming arms were thrown around his neck, and two rosy lips were puckered up for a kiss.

"So you have come at last," he said, looking at her fondly.

"Yes," replied the girl. "Birdie McMurtry never breaks a promise. I told mamma that she would have to hang out the clothes herself to-day, although it nearly broke my heart to leave her at such a time."

"Great Heavens!" said Roderigo to himself. "I had forgotten that it was Monday."—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE LATEST FASHION IN CURTAINS.

The curtain of unbleached muslin, with turkey red border, no longer waves from suburban windows, but it is banished in limp scantiness to the back country, where it glads the eye of the summer boarder. Cotton flannels in reds, peacock blues, and old gold has faded and been made over into bed comfortables, and the æsthetic housekeeper now experiments with blue Kentucky jeans, trimmed with saw teeth of the useful turkey red for portieres and wall hangings. This is decreed the true artistic material in color and "values," durable, not given to fade vexatiously, and cheap. But, of course, that isn't the reason for its use. One of the strongest points has been overlooked—namely, its odor, which in a warm room is rather overpowering.

RAILROAD RACKET.

"I want a ticket to B——," said a well-known lady of an Iowa town, just before train time. "Twenty-four cents," responded the ticket agent, working his sausage machine. She laid down a silver quarter. Being well acquainted and a practical joker, the agent drew from his pocket a glittering pants button and passed it over with the ticket and scooped up the quarter. "Is this legal tender?" asked the lady gravely. "Oh, yes," he answered, with mock gravity, "They are the main stay of the republic." She pocketed it, and got aboard, leaving the agents' face corrugated with smiles. A few days after he told it to a brigade of runners buying tickets to B——, and while he was enjoying the encore the lady appeared with: "Ticket for B——, please." "Twenty-four cents," with a sly wink at the runners. He laid down the ticket. She scooped it up and laid down twenty-four dazzling pants buttons, exactly like the first, "You said they were legal tender. They go a long way in supporting the family," she chirped sweetly, as she bowed from the presence of the more than presidential prerogative.

The evil of deadheadism on railroads has been turned to personal profit by some of the western conductors. The passes are sometimes lent by the persons to whom they are issued. The conductor may take advantage of this in the manner described by one of them as follows: "A man handed me a senator's pass. 'Now,' said I, 'you are not Senator ——.' I could see that he wouldn't have the thing get out for $100. He tried to smile, but I looked determined. Then he began to enter into a long explanation of how Senator —— had pressed the pass upon him and wound up by handing me a $20 bill to pay his fare. When I told him I would have trouble to get the note changed, he smiled and said: 'Never mind,' so I kept the whole bill." A detective has caught several conductors at this trick.—*Bloomington Eye.*

Liberty is another name for lawful restraint.

THE SPHINX.

In times almost pre-historic, this creature was born of Egypt's sad and solemn mythology. Yes, that ancient nation is the home of the Sphinx. Lest irreverence should dare enter to the worship of deity, there was need of a mysterious being to keep guard at the doors of the temple, and intimate the mightier mysteries within. In this fabled Sphinx were united the human face and the body of the lion—symbol of intellect and strength in the divine attributes. Both religion and death had mysteries. The Sphinx at the porch of the temple and at the portal of the tomb, intimated that there were mysteries in both; but what they were she told to none. Her face wore an eternal calm.

The Greeks borrowed the idea from Egypt; but in the hands of her artists it lost in grandeur, while it gained in grace. The Grecian idea was only that of mystery. And so to the Sphinx were given not only a human face and a leonine body, but the tail of a serpent and the wings of a bird, and the voice of a man.

All the world knows the Grecian fable. This monster infested the neighborhood of Thebes, proposing an enigma, and devouring any who could not guess it, but offering to destroy herself, if any one would give the true answer. She asked, "What animal walks on four legs in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at night?" Œdipus guessed the riddle, by declaring that man was the animal, who, in the morning of life creeps on all four, at middle age stands erect on his feet, and in advanced life uses a staff on which to lean.

But though the Greeks cut the form of the creature on their temples, as did the Romans after them—an indication of the mystery that attaches always to religion—the place for the study of the Sphinx is Egypt. Everything about the temple or the tomb in that land is colossal. Egyptian architecture strove to impress not by beauty or grace, as did the Grecian, but by vastness of proportion, by massive grandeur, by heaping object upon object, by repetition and accumulation, by a gigantic exhibition of gigantic objects—it strove to express the infinite and the eternal. What the Gothic architecture declares by the pointed arch and the ribbed-stone, meeting far up overhead in dim indistinctness, that the Egyptian would say by the accumulation of masses, by heap upon heap, by colossal labors, by a multiplied monopoly; hence gigantic pyramids and temples, approached between rows of gigantic Sphinxes.

At Karnac, where is found the largest and most costly temple ever reared on earth, the avenue connecting it with Luxor is a mile in length; and this was crowded with these gigantic figures, placed, as those still standing near the temple attest, only twenty feet apart. But not one face of them all is uninjured. As the Turk at Athens mutilated nearly every head of the statues, so in Egypt, in his zeal against idols, he left not not one perfect. He acted on the Irishman's theory, and whenever he saw a head, hit it. Some of the more nearly perfect ones were removed to the British Museum and the French collections.

One of the wonders of the world is the great Sphinx that stands on the edge of the Lybian Desert, seven miles from Cairo. An eminence of solid rock was hewn away, leaving this gigantic form. The fissures were supplied by vast masses of stone; and these jointed pieces, some of them larger than a millstone, have fallen away from the nose and chin. The face is about seventy feet height; the whole length of the creature was about one hundred and ninety feet, and the paws buried in the sand are said to extend fifty feet in front. Directly beneath the nose stood a vast altar, and in front of the whole figure was a broad roadway, leading up to the great pyramid itself.

As a Sphinx never stood alone, the world is puzzled over the absence of its mate. It could not have been carried away, nor have any traces of it ever been found. Some think the design was too vast, even for the Egyptian builders; some that one such Sphinx exhausted all effort. Be it as it may, this Sphinx has no companion.

The face of this wonderful creature is calm, grand, almost beautiful. Even though the features are somewhat broken, the defacement has not destroyed the expression of sublime patience. It stands looking toward the east—looking over the visitor, rather than at him; its great, steady eyes intent on the future, as if in confident expectation of a better time to come.—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

ATLANTA'S PRETTY SHOEMAKER.

Says a correspondent of the Savannah (Georgia) *News*: Atlanta can boast of the genuine curiosity—a live female shoemaker—young, pretty and industrious. Having occasion to send my nephew with a pair of boots to be mended, he surprised me on his return by remarking that "she" said so-and-so about the boots. I then learned for the first time that we had in our neighborhood a young girl under twenty years of age, the daughter of shoemaker, who daily works at the trade herself, not only mending, but making, in good style, both boots and shoes. For several years she has thus been engaged, and has won the patronage of a large circle of appreciative families.

It is remarked by the *Scientific American* that, in spite of the 2,000 patents on car couplings, there is yet an unsatisfied demand for an automatic coupler.

The Board of Education of Port Huron, Mich., has bought fifty leather straps, measuring two by twelve inches, for use in punishing pupils.

N. B. **The Bad and Worthless** Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited.*

This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value.

As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B.

Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously cunningly devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits.

Beware of them. Touch none of them, but: Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. (9)

How James Surrendered.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCENE IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION OF MISSOURI.

When Frank James surrendered to Govenor Crittenden at Jefferson City there was a scene in the Governor's room. The hands of the clock on the wall of the office, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* account, were close upon the hour of five when the expectant ears of those present heard the sound of footsteps entering the rotunda of the building. A moment later the well-known form of Major John W. Edwards appeared in the open doorway. As he advanced into the room he was followed by a man nearly six feet in height, of slender, neat and trim build, who walked erect and with a quiet, easy and self-possessed gait to the middle of the room. Stopping in front of the Governor, Major Edwards said:

"Governor and gentlemen, this is Frank James. He is here to give himself up." This brief introduction brought face to face the Executive of Missouri and the noted outlaw whose name has been a terror in this State and is familiar throughout our land, if not the whole world. It was a scene without a precedent in the annals of the State, and to all present was intensely interesting and dramatic. To all appearances Frank James was the coolest and least moved man in the room. While Major Edwards was introducing him his countenance was as quiet and calm in its expression as if the business in hand were no concern of his. He advanced a step toward the Governor and by a dexterous movement unbuckled a belt from around his lithe body and, holding it toward the Governor, said:

"Governor, I am Frank James. I surrender my arms to you. I have removed the loads from them; they are not loaded. They have not been out of my possession since 1864. No other man has had them since then. I now give them to you personally. I deliver myself to you and the law."

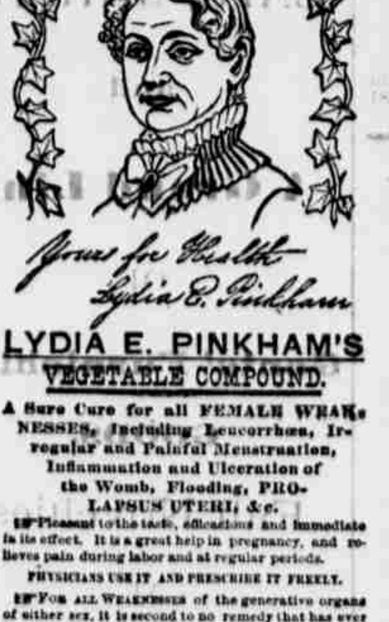
Governor Crittenden received the proffered belt, pistol and cartridges and with characteristic courtesy requested Frank James to be seated, saying that he was very glad to meet him, particularly in this manner. Frank James answered that he had come in and surrendered himself because he desired to do as he had done for four years—that is, live the life of a law-biding citizen. He hoped to be able to prove that he was not so bad as he had been painted. Although he had been living the life of a quiet, orderly and law-abiding citizen for four years, he well knew that everything criminal and bad that had been committed of late years had been credited to him. To the Governor he said, with more earnestness in his tone than he had hitherto shown: "If some one were to assassinate you, although I might be able to prove myself entirely innocent, I would not be able to convince people that I was guiltless of the crime. They have been in the habit of attributing all manner of crimes to me and are ready to believe anything they hear."

Reference being made to the time he had been in the State, Frank James said he had not been in Missouri for over a year previous to Sunday, September 24, when he reached St. Louis. Governor Crittenden said: "I have received over half a of bushel letters from you, or from those professing to be you. I have received them not only from three or four different men on the same day, but from several different States."

"Yes," answered the outlaw; "this proves that any crime, no matter by whom committed, is likely to be laid to me. I have surrendered because I wish this to end and to prove, as I can, that for four years I have been a law-abiding citizen and that I have been painted blacker than I am. I do it for my wife and child's sake. I am in your hands, to do with me as you see best."

As soon as the talk between the Governor and Frank James was over those present gathered around him. Adjutant General Waddell said to him: "I met you to-day at dinner, but had no idea who you where." Indeed, no one would take the quiet, calm man, with the wide, open and frank looking eyes, for the outlaw who had held sway over Missouri for so long. His clear complexion indicated habits of temperance and there was not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon his frame.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and soft, silky texture by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam.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☞ Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

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☞ FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞ KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

☞ LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

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The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

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d Oct. 6, 4-w.

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June1

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Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Nov 4 '81-ly

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Sept. 29, -1

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Celebrated White Sewing Machine,
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. march 13 1-y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect June 5th, 1882, trains leave Northumberland.

EASTWARD,

9.25 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.20 p. m.; New York, 6.15 p. m. Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington 6.47 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points.

1.45 p. m.—Day express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.35 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.41 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.15 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.55 a. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.15 a. m. Baltimore 7.45 a. m.; Washington, 9.17 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches through to Rochester.

1.45 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR NORTHUMBERLAND FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves New York, 5.30 a. m.; Philadelphia 8.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.07 a. m.; Baltimore 9.20 a. m., arriving at Northumberland 1.45 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 7.55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.37 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., arriving at Northumberland 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 7.55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.57 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., arriving at Northumberland 6.35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Northern Express 6.30 a.m., arrive Elmira 12.30 pm
Arrive at Canandaigua 3.25 p. m.
" Rochester 4.40 "
" Niagara. 8 45 "
Niagara Express 1.50 p. m. arrive Elmira 6.05 p m
arrive Canandaigua 8.35 "
" Rochester 9 45 "
" Niagara 12.50 a m
Fast line 5.15 p m arrive Elmira 10.20 p m
" Watkins 11.10 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express 1.32 a.m. arrive Harrisb'g 3.15 a.m.
arrive Philadelphia 7.00 "
" New York 9.35 "
" Baltimore 7.00
" Washington 8.29 a m
Lock Haven Ex 10.50 a m arrive Harrisb'g 12.55 pm
arrive Philadelphia 5.00 p m
" New York 8.45 "
" Baltimore 5.20
" Washington 6.47
Day Express 1.50 p m arrive Harrisburg 3.38 p m
" Philadelphia 7.05 "
" New York 10.00 "
" Baltimore 7.00
" Washington 8.17
Erie Mail 1.05 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.00 a. m
" Philadelphia 7.00 "
" New York 9.35 "
" Baltimore 7.00
" Washington 8.29

J.R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

June 26, 1882.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,50 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager,

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	Scranton	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			Bellevue			6 22
9 03	2 36	9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 20	6 27
8 56	2 29	9 30	Lackawanna	9 52	2 27	6 34
8 48	2 22	9 24	Pittston	9 58	2 34	6 41
8 42	2 15	9 19	West Pittston	10 03	2 39	6 46
8 37	2 10	9 14	Wyoming	10 08	2 44	6 51
			Maltby			6 55
			Bennett			6 58
8 25	2 00	9 04	Kingston	10 18	2 54	7 09
8 25	1 50	9 04	Kingston	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 49		Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 35	8 55	Plymouth	10 26	3 09	7 21
	1 25		Avondale		3 06	7 29
8 07	1 18	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 28	Shickshinny	10 55	3 32	8 26
7 33	12 25	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 00	8 06	Berwick	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 12	11 47		Briar Creek			6 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	Willow Grove		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	Lime Ridge		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	Rupert	11 55	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawi'a Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 22	7 11	Danville	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		Chulasky			9 00
6 04	10 00		Cameron		5 09	9 04
5 45	9 40	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOGNE.

March 3, '82 ly.

SUPPLEMENT TO
'THE COLUMBIAN.'

GEO. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Editors and Publishers.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY OCTOBER 20, 1882.

The County Fair.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND FINE EXHIBITION.

The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society was held on the 11th., 12th., 13th. and 14th. insts. The first two days the attendance was small owing to the rain that fell almost constantly. On Friday the weather was more favorable though by no means pleasant. Notwithstanding this, the crowd began to gather early in the day. Wagon loads of people came in from the country in long processions, and every arriving train brought hundreds of visitors, so that by noon there was a dense mass of people on the fair grounds. The number of tickets sold on Friday was about 6,700, on Saturday about 3,500 and altogether 11,268. Saturday was a bright day, and again the grounds were crowded. If the weather had been favorable the attendance would have been larger than ever before.

THE EXHIBITS.

There was an unusually fine display of all sorts of articles. The assortment of canned fruit and domestic manufactures, was a very creditable one, and said to be larger than for many years. The usual big pumpkins, beets, onions, fine potatoes, grain, etc. were all present and spoke well for our agricultural classes. The display of agricultural machinery was unusually large.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

exhibited a number of their handsome wagons and sleighs. They make buggies, carriages, phaetons, spring wagons, etc. and no establishment in the state can turn out better work. The finish of all their wagons is of the finest and cannot be surpassed. Their wide reputation has been justly earned.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

We must not omit the artistic display of our popular Merchant Tailor, David Lowenberg. The many elegant and handsomely made garments attracted the attention of great crowds, and we are sure the various garments on exhibition speak high for the skill of the employees of this establishment. We noticed the quality of some of the garments as being extra fine. The very fine French worsted, satin-lined suit was really superb. The fancy vests were gotten up in a style to please the most fastidious taste of our æsthetic young men. The beautiful Elysian beaver overcoats we think are equal to any thing we ever saw, in fact, we are sure the display of garments as specimens of artistic skill and taste can not be surpassed, while the various productions of French, German, English and American manufacturers could be seen in the different garments on view. The little Boys' department was really unique. The pretty suits and fine overcoats were admired by loving mothers, while the many different styles represented high class skill of designer and maker. The display of trunks, valises, traveling bags and robes was very fine. "The Hudson Bay Wolf Robe" was exceedingly rich, while the many other black, grey and white robes were much admired. The display of goods of David Lowenberg is but a fair sample of the large stock of fine goods to be found at his store. The display was arranged by Mr. Lowenberg's cutter and superintendent, Mr. John R. Townsend, and we must compliment him upon the taste which he exhibited, not only in the disposal of the goods to the best advantage, but in the manufacture of many of them.

J. SALTZER.

No department attracted more attention than that of J. Saltzer, the enterprising agent for musical instruments and sewing machines. He exhibited the White and Davis machines and a number of skilled operators were in attendance to show off the capabilities of these machines. The way in which they did their work and the kind of work that was done with them was wonderful and excited great admiration. Mr. Saltzer also showed the Weber, Hardman, and the Ivers & Pond pianos and the Estey organs, and the sweet strains drawn from them by good performers always attracted a crowd. When you want a sewing machine, organ or piano go to Saltzer.

W. H. YETTER.

also exhibited pianos, organs and sewing machines. All of the best quality.

C. C. GALLIGNAN.

The display of stoves and heaters by Mr. Gallignan was a fine one. The new style of parlor stoves kept by him are beauties. He has a large stock of them at his store under the opera house.

H. S. REAY.

Neatness and elegance combined betoken thrift and taste in the possessor,—more than this, it harmonizes man's work with the beauties of nature, feasts the eye and gladdens the intellectual fancies. On the contrary, a neglect of the adornments that beautify a home, mars nature, deteriorates the value of an estate, and produces actual discomfort in many families. Leave no loop-holes for trouble to creep in, not only replace the flying shingles, but let the weather-stained building be renewed by fresh and clean paint before the wintry winds howl and the leafless trees make it still more bleak and sere. To those thus minded we recommend the Ready-Mixed and Paste, Lead and Zinc Paints, manufactured by Henry S. Reay of Rupert, Pa., the full exhibit of which, together with the fine display of Pure Lead, Fine Colors, Metallic Brown, Pure Linseed Oil, Putty, &c., those visiting the fair grounds could not fail to notice. Climatic changes do not act upon them readily. They seem to stand the test and strain of cold and frost, dry and heat, rain and sunshine and yet look fresh and clear for years to come, because great care is taken that only the *best materials* be used, thorough work in preparation, neatness and finish in putting up and dispatch in executing orders, the whole under the personal supervision of the proprietor, upon whom you may call or send for circulars at once, then test for yourself and at the same time encourage home manufacture.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON

exhibited some very handsome shawls and other goods. We can give no description of them, but advise all our readers to call at their store and see for themselves.

J. J. BROWER

exhibited some handsome rugs and carpets from his carpet store.

C. S. FURMAN,

had a fine display from a handsome carriage harness down to the heaviest teaming harness all well made and finely finished.

L. D. CASE

Also exhibited some fine harness.

W. J. CORELL.

The section occupied by Mr. Corell was filled with elegant furniture. There was a parlor and chamber set.

LLOYD DILLON

had a fine display of flowers, plants and baskets from his green house.

Among the fancy articles was a banner worked by Miss Ida Bisel of Williamsport. It was a stork embroidered on crimson satin and plush. The work was exquisitely done and at a little distance could scarcely be distinguished from a painting.

THE RACES.

The mule race did not take place, owing to the weather. In the county sporting list, the following entries were made: Black Hawk, owned by A. M. Ent; Vanity Fair, owned by S. K. Heller; Bay Dan, owned by W. Hartzel and Anne owned by J. B. Hunt. Anne took three straight heats, and the race, Vanity Fair, second, Bay Dan, third, time 2:51.

COLT TROT.

J. W. Hidlay's Jennie, Henry Stewart's Black Hawk, and H. L. Vanderslice's Dolly were entered. Jennie took three heats, Black Hawk, second, time, 3:50.

FARMERS' LIST.

Entries: C. P. Armstrong's Frank, William Hidlay's sorrel, May, Samuel Hidlay's Fannie. Frank took the race.

OPEN TO ALL.

This was the best race of the fair. The entries were Anne, owned by J. B. Hunt; Edward A., owned by William Hughes, of Hazleton, and Mishap, owned by John Derr, of Danville. The judges were Josiah Ralston, Dr. T. J. Swisher, Daniel Morris, Samuel Hagenbach and Dr. Reagan. The score is as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Anne,	2	1	2	1	1
Mishap,	1	2	1	2	3
Edward H.	3	3	3	3	2

Time, 1st., 2:33; 2d., 2:31; 3d., 2:30; 4th., 2:30; 5th., 2:26.

Anne came in behind on the 5th. heat, but it was justly given to her because she did fair trotting while the others ran most of the way.

There was a bicycle exhibition by three gentleman whose names we have not learned, one from Danville, one from New York and one from Canada, on Saturday afternoon. The Canadian struck a soft spot which pitched him headlong from his bicycle. but no damage was done, further than soiling his clothes.

There was also a foot race, but it excited but little interest. The schemes of the many swindlers for getting money were various. One fellow who offered a large scoop full of candy for 10 cents, had a false bottom in the scoop so that it measured not more than half as much as it appeared to hold. Another who had a lottery wheel, containing among other things, a watch. had a lever by which he could keep the point from falling on the watch. It missed fire once however, and he was obliged to hand over the watch under a threat of getting his head punched.

At the large side show the game practiced was in giving change. A supply of three cent pieces was kept on hand and when change was required a three cent piece, was slipped in among ten cent peices. The ticket seller claimed it was a mistake, when detected, but it happened too many times for an accident. The management of the fair should not allow such fellows on the grounds hereafter

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Court Proceedings.

An adjourned Court was held on Friday, October 6, His Honor Wm. Elwell, President Judge and Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman on the bench.

D. W. Walter vs. James P. Lewis. On motion judgment ordered to be stricken off and affidavit of defense filed.

Inquest on body of Charles Weiser of Montour, approved.

Polly Brown vs. Geo. Lazarus, et. al. On motion judgment for want of an appearance.

Com. vs. Wm. H. Abbott et. al. Opinion filed giving judgment for plantiffs.

In matter of County Bridge across Susquehanna river at Bloomsburg. Opinion of Court filed, setting aside the report because viewers had not been properly sworn.

Chas. F. Golla was naturalized in open Court.

Wm. F. Keller vs. N. & W. B. rail-way company. Petition for jury to view grounds filed.

Est. S. S. Runyon. Citation on Adminministrator to file account.

Margaret Bowers Admr. vs. N. & W. B. railway company. Wm. H. Fisher, Harman John, Joseph Geiger, James Bishop, Washington Fisher and Nathan Miller appointed viewers.

R. B. Metherill was naturalized.

Martha D. Vanderslice vs. Rebecca Vanderslice's Admr. Judgment for want of a plea for $708,14 with interest from June 1, 1882.

Est. Anthony Hunsinger. Sale of real estate ordered.

McAlarney vs. S. P. Wolverton. Additional exceptions filed by leave of Court.

Est. Annie E. Kressler. Sale of real estate ordered.

Est. Michael Lemon. Sale of realty ordered.

Est. Mary Bitner. Auditor's report confirmed finally and guardian discharged.

In matter of Episcopal burial grounds of Bloomsburg. Upon petition Court decreed the same to be a nuisance.

Est. Joshua Brink. Supplemental audit confirmed.

Est. Robert Walkins. Petition for partition filed and inquest awarded.

Est. John Sands. Return of private sale filed and rule granted to show cause why the same shall not be confirmed.

Court adjourned to meet Nov. 9th at 8 a. m.

Chairman Cooper seems to place his only hope of electing Beaver in his ability to buy Irish votes. He has placed fifty thousand dollars in the hands of John Birmingham, of Luzerne county, for the purpose of organizing the labor movement. Birmingham issued a call for a convention over his own name as chairman. But the members of the county committee of the Greenback Labor Party of Luzerne county, seeing the purpose that Birmingham had in view, that it was to carry out the wishes of Chairman Cooper, and betray the voters, immediately published the following card over their own signatures:

"This is to certify that we, members of the Labor County Committee, the last selected in this county, do not recognize the call of Mr. Birmingham. as emanating by our authority, and we hereby repudiate the same. In our opinion, it is inexpedient at this late day of the canvass of 1882, to attempt a re-organization of the Labor Party in this county—the effort must prove a failure—and we, especially repudiate any call that is made to subserve the personal ends of the individual calling the same."

The election of governor in 1878 was accomplished by buying votes, but this year the voters have their eyes open and do not propose to be misled. Some other year Cooper may be able to buy votes but it can't be done this year.

PATTISON'S GREAT SPEECH

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

HE POINTS OUT NEEDED REFORMS IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND SHOWS HOW THEY ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

At a reception to the Democratic State candidates by the Commonwealth Club of Phila. on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, Hon Robert Emory Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I thank the Commonwealth Club for this tribute to the State candidates. I am glad to be present at a reception tendered by an association, which, as I understand, had its origin in the desire to assist in placing the Democratic party in Philadelphia in accord with the popular demand for administrative reform and the purification ot the public service. My engagements as a public official have made it impossible for me to embrace the many opportunities hitherto presented for meeting the people throughout the state. I do not mean to neglect the duties of one office for the purpose of being elevated to another.

I cannot resist a feeling of diffidence when I contemplate the importance of the responsible office for which I have been named. The reflection which I have given to the subject has strengthened my convictions of the trust imposed upon the executive of the commonwealth. The people through their constitution have commanded that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This injunction carries with it a weight of meaning that grows in importance with attentive consideration. It means more than that the governor shall be a mere automaton to sign his name to acts of legislation, nominate men to office and draw his yearly salary. The constitution invests him with the highest and gravest responsibilities. By his veto, if faithfully and firmly exercised, the Governor is a check upon hasty, extravagant and pernicious legislation. He has the right to an account of their stewardship from the heads of all the exec tive departments! The treasurer who is the custodian of the people's money; the auditor-general who is the chief accounting officer of the commonwealth and the inspector of every draft drawn against the treasury; the secretary of internal affairs, who has a general supervision of the corporations of the state and her business and material interests; the attorney-general, the superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the commonwealth—all are subject to the inquisition of the chief magistate of the people charged with the faithful execution of the laws.

THE JUST EXECUTION OF LAW.

The just execution of criminal law, also is in his keeping. By the inordinate exercise of executive clemency the prison doors may be opened and the transgressors of the law escape just punishment. It is a mistake to suppose that a favorable decision of the pardon board is conclusive upon the executive. The recommendations of that board are advisory merely. By the fundamental law the final power to grant pardons is vested in the governor, who alone is responsible for the exercise of this grave duty.

I take advantage of this opportunity to say that, in my judgment, the issues of the coming election are confined within the four corners of our state. Between Lake Erie and the Delaware and from the Northern tier to the Southern border is to be found the reason for every question legitimately entering into the contest. Any attempt to import issues is an effort to detract public attention from the real questions involved in the campaign. This occasion would not justify me in making a lengthy speech. It may be fitting, however, that I briefly state one or two thoughts upon matters that impress me as important for present public consideration.

One of the gravest evils in our political system is the low estimate of duty held by public functionaries. This arises from their failure to recognize this fundamental idea of our government: That a public office is a public trust to be executed for the benefit of the whole people; to whom alone officials owe responsibility and of whose will they should be the faithful exponents. When this conception of duty is lost sight of or modified, the way is open for an immediate, certain and constant degeneracy of the public service. A merely mechanical and negligent performance of official functions follows the obliteration of these standards of duty. This results from the long continuance in power of selfish political leaders, and is a most serious evil in the public service. No one can estimate the injury and loss the people suffer from this cause alone.

THE "BOSS" SYSTEM.

There is a widespread discontent at what is forcibly called "boss" government. This is not without much reason. Popular discontent has generally good cause, for the people have no advantage in unnecessary agitation and disorder. The great evil of "boss" government is that the interest of the official is made inimical to faithful public service. His interest is not on the side of fidelity to the public weal, but on that of abject obedience to the orders of the "machine" and he follows his interest.

A wise economy must be enforced in the public expense. Profuse expenditure by government is not only burdensome in itself but generates in officials a spirit of profligacy which permeates even private life. Extravagance breeds extravagance. Every useless expenditure creates an excuse if it does not cause a necessity for further waste. This is true in many ways, not always perceptible to the public, but which become apparent upon an investigation of systems. Peculation may be gross but can be detected. Mere financial extravagance can be measured and corrected. The usual and ordinary "leaks" at last discover themselves and can be stopped. But there is a profligacy that invades systems, that is wrapped up in statutes; that has the protection of the law and warrants of long usage. It is the growth of years, has been line upon, line written into your legislation, represents the concentrated ingenuity of a succession of public blunders and extends from the highest department in the state to the lowest in the municipality.

One manifestation of this abuse may be designated by the term "place-making". The numerous multiplication of offices. The creation of useless and exextravagant boards, trusts and commissions is a broad channel of waste thorugh which the people are yearly despoiled of millions. A serviceable politician is out of place and must be provided for a recorder's office is immediately created.

A junto of leaders determine to pool their designs upon the treasury—a dependant legislature inflicts a delinquent tax upon the community. The "spoils" still being found insufficient, some vast public improvement is suggested and a scheme for public work is designed, big enough to take in some of the needy of both parties.

AN URGENT AND PRACTICAL REFORM.

The abolition of unnecessary offices, the reduction of the number of public dependants, the narrowing of responsibility and economy in public expence, constitute an urgent and practical reform. This would be a substantial benefit to the people. To lessen the cost of government lightens the burdens of labor. The authors and abettors of the evils under which the people suffer, are now on their trial in this commonwealth. After a long stewardship they will be judged by deeds and not by declarations. Professions are easily made: but the people have been fed on such dry husks so long that they have resolved to determine who shall be their servants, not by what has been promised for the future but by what has been done in the past.

I again thank this organization for the kindness of this reception and the opportunity it has afforded me of saying these brief words.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoville are besieging the Chicago courts with various bills, cross bills; etc., directed against each other, containing most scandalous charges. Scarcely a day passes without one or the other appearing in some new phase in the courts. Their bills are generally of the least possible interest, and their quarrels are actively promoted by officious outsiders.

"The Packer colliery No. 2 of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company," was totaly destroyed by fire last Thursday evening, the loss was $50,000. This colliery shipped about 100 cars per day and employed between 400 and 500 hands.

THE MOSLEM TEMPLE.

There is a belief of long standing among the Greeks of Constantinople that the church of Santa Sophia, now a mosque, shall be restored to Christianity. This grand building, which covers about 70,000 square feet—more than one and a half acres—was erected by Justinian in the sixth century. It was eight years in building, and when at last it stood complete, it appeared so marvelous in the eyes of all who saw it that it was generally believed not only that an angel had given the plan, but that heaven had rained gold and gems for the express purpose of its construction.

The noblest temples of Greece and Asia were despoiled, and pillars of the most precious marbles were brought to Constantinople. Ephesus, Pergamus, Baalbec, gave up their treasures, and masses of Egyptian porphyry and syenite, which centuries before had been hewn for the honor of Teus and Artemis, took their places in the great Christian church. It was the boast of Justinian that he had excelled the temple at Jerusalem.

"I have surpassed thee, oh, Solomon!" he exclaimed, as he gazed upon the completed building; and it is said that he caused a statue of Solomon to be erected opposite the church, with a sad expression, as though grieving at the vast size and beauty of Justinian's work.

Earthquakes shook the church within a few years of its completion. The great dome fell, and was restored by a younger Isadorus, nephew of the mechanician. Repairs were made to the fabric by successive emperors; but the design was never altered and there were no additions. Then came the fatal May of 1453. At the high altar of St. Sophia, Constantine received the holy sacrament during the night before the great assault (May 29), in which he fell.

As the news spread that the Mohammedans had made their way into the city, the old awe and veneration which had spread a sort of mystery around St. Sophia returned. Senators, priests, monks and nuns hastened to take refuge within its walls, recalling an ancient tradition that an angel would descend at the moment when the infidels were advancing toward the column of Constantine the Great, and putting a sword into the hand of a certain man who would be sitting at the base of the column, would order him to avenge the people of God; whereupon the Turks, seized with a panic, would take to flight to the borders of Persia.

But no such heavenly aid came to the twenty thousand people who crowded St. Sophia. Mohammed, on entering the city, rode directly to the great church. Many women and children were divided among the soldiers as slaves; and all furniture, plate and ornaments disappeared so quickly that, in the words of Einley, "the mighty temple soon presented few traces of having been a Christian church."

Mohammed himself was, it is said, greatly impressed with the rich marbles and splendor of the place. He caused the muezzins who were with him to summon the troops to prayer; and his own prayer-carpet was spread on the high altar. There the "Son of Iniquity," as the Christian Ducas calls him, announced that an *orthodox* Greek Empire was extinct; and from that time the church of Justinian has served as the chief mosque of the city.

The various Christian emblems were covered with plaster, and thin coats of paint and mosaic which could have offended no one, were afterward treated in a similar manner. Several large and exterior buttresses, rendered necessary, it is asserted, by the shock of the earthquake, were added by Selim II. and Amurath III.; but what might be considered a fortunate neglect was more or less the fate of St. Sophia, until 1847, when it was placed in repair by the Italian architect, Foscati, at the instance of the Sultan Abdul Mejid. This work lasted through two years, and was completed under great difficulties. Only the zeal of Reschid Pasha, it is said, enabled him to bring it to a successful end.—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

◆

UNIQUE DINNER CARDS.

At a recent dinner-party in New York, some odd dinner cards were used. They were exact imitations of square soda-crackers, made of pale silk, filled with down and sachet powder. The edges were slightly colored, as a cracker is browned in the baking, and the print of the cutting-stamp was copied by the silk being stitched together in places. In the centre, where the name of the manufacturer usually is, was the name of the guest. As they lay upon the pure white linen by the plates they looked like such fresh, good soda crackers that it was a disappointment to find that they would not break and crumble into brittle mouthfuls.

◆

The greatest good to the greatest number cannot justify a wrong to the lesser number.

◆

Friendship between women is only a suspension of hostilities.

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO.,

Real Estate, Trust, Investment, and Collection Office, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Penn'a.

Properties for Sale in Columbia County, Pa.

FARMS.

65 acres in Madison township, large house, frame barn and out-buildings; good fruit, water and fair quality land. Reasonable price and terms. Owned by Mrs. Essick.

70 acres in Benton township, near New Columbus. A very desirable and productive farm with good buildings, fruit, water &c. Price $3000. Terms easy.

105 acres in Fishingcreek township, near Zion church. Brick dwelling, barn and sheds, good water, two orchards and other fruits. Price and terms reasonable.

225 acres in Jackson township. Small farm cleared, with farm buildings. A saw mill and dwelling. Also a large quantity of pine and hemlock timber.

150 acres of excellent land in Mifflin township, on road between Berwick and Mifflin, owned by John Wolf, Esq., on N. & W. B. R. R. Brick house, farm buildings, orchard, water, &c., and sufficient supply of timber. A valuable property.

120 acres in Madison township, near Jerseytown. Good frame house, barn, water, fruit and timber. Will be sold cheap and on good terms.

7 acres in Madison township near Van Horn's school house, with frame house, stable and good fruit.

68 acres in Hemlock township near Evan's Mill. Frame house, bank barn, young orchard of choice fruit, good meadow, running water, &c.

112 acres of excellent farm land 1½ miles west of Bloomsburg. Farm buildings and two tenant houses.

100 acres in Pine township, near Pine Summit. Farm buildings fruit, water and considerable timber.

5 acres of limestone with three kilns in Centre township.

A 3½ story woolen mill with full set of machinery, a good natural water power, all in good working order with good trade. Also a large dwelling, barn and out-buildings. Also 26 acres of land on Little Fishingcreek, 5 miles from Bloomsburg. Also ten other farms in various localities.

Properties in Bloomsburg and Elsewhere.

A large, comfortable and nearly new three story brick residence on South Market street, with Mansard roof, gas, water, cold or hot, range, bath room, heater in cellar, stable, well, choice fruit, &c., all in first rate condition. Price reasonable and terms easy.

A carriage manufactory with tools and trade, desirably located on Iron street, below Main.

Two pleasantly located brick residences on Centre street.

Two large frame dwellings on Third street, West Bloomsburg.

A neat frame residence on Main street, West Bloomsburg, with stable, good water and fruit Grounds and building in best condition.

A very desirable brick on Main street, suitable for business and residence combined.

A double brick residence on East Main street, desirably located. Terms easy.

A frame house on Sixth street near Market. A brick and also a frame dwelling on Fifth street, both in good condition. Pleasant homes.

Two small frame dwellings in East Bloomsburg, cheap. Two frame dwellings on Iron street, cheap. A large new brick residence at the corner of Third and West streets.

A very desirable frame dwelling on Fourth street, Catawissa with stable, water, fruit, &c., also at Catawissa, a coal yard with siding, large bed of good sand, dwelling on premises, part of which can be used as building lots.

Also, other property not mentioned, and desirable building lots located on Market, Fifth, West and other streets.

Strict attention paid to the examination of titles and to conveyancing, and all matters submitted promptly attended to at lowest rates charged by real estate agencies. For particulars apply to

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PAUL E. WIRT.

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HEMLOCK BILL STUFF,

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200,000 feet Hemlock Boards,

14, 16, 18 and 20 feet, ranging in width from 10 to 20 inches.

100,000 GAUGED BOARDS,

5, 6 and 7 inches. 16 feet long.

50,000 White Pine Boards, Panel.

40,000 Feet 2 in. Plank, Pine,

ALSO

Large quantities of common pine boards etc.

Quantities of the above can be had at the Lumber Yard of

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We wish to call your attention to our large and complete stock of **Hardware and House Furnishing Goods.** Give us a call whether you wish to buy or not, and see the many interesting and useful articles we keep in stock.

STOVES, STOVES,

Some of you may know we are going out of the stove business, but others may not. We never bought anything but the best and latest improved stoves, and our present stock which is not large we are closing out at very low figures, and the early callers will secure the bargains.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our stock of Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., for builders, farmers, blacksmiths, and our variety of tools for mechanics, we have, owing to a growing demand of house wives made a specialty of collecting useful articles for household use. Plain, Porcelain and tin lined Hollow Ware, Galvanized and Marbleized Iron Ware, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Retined Stamped Tinware and the largest line of Table Cutlery, and spoons in the county. To call, see and price our goods, places you under no obligations to buy.

HOLMES & SCHUYLER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY KINGSBURY, DECEASED

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute funds in hands of Geo. A. Doty, administrator, d. b. n., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 4th at 10 a. m., where parties having claims on said fund are requested to present them or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Auditor

Sept 29-ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJ. BAHME, DECEASED,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in hands of the administrator of said estate to and amongst the parties entitled thereto will sit in the office of Freeze, Eyerly & White in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 28th day of October 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all parties interested in said estate must attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

H. V. WHITE,
Auditor.

Sept 28 ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county Pennsylvania to distribute balance in hands of admr. of said decedent as per account confirmed absolute Sept. 9 1882 will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county on Friday October 27th 1882 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties interested in said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.

Sept 29-3w

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM GABLE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday November 10th, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Auditor.

oct. 13-ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB SHEARMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by Orphans' court of Columbia county, by consent of parties interested, on exceptions to the second and final account of N. Bredbender, Jr., administrator of Jacob Shearman, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, November 11th, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform his duties, when all persons interested will attend if they think proper.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Auditor.

oct. 13-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM LAZARUS, DECEASED,
OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the bal. in the hands of J. Sanderson Lazarus, administrator, will sit at the office of Freeze, Eyerly & White in Bloomsburg in said county on Tuesday, the 31st day of October 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, when and where all parties interested in said estate must attend or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

JNO. M. CLARK,
Auditor.

sept 22-ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH PEGG, DECEASED.

The undersigned appointed an auditor, by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution to and among the parties entitled thereto, of the balance in the hands of the executor of said estate, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 26, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims on said fund are requested to present them, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JNO. M. CLARK,
Auditor.

Sept 22-ta

THE HISTORY
of
Columbia County
by
COL. J. G. FREEZE,

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It is provided by the Constitution that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient in reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your sessions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment.

The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under recent laws, which owe their origin to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat extended correspondence with the government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by a release of the arrested parties.

The claim of this nation in regard to the supervision and control of any interoceanic canal across the American isthmus has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations, whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests.

Our long-established friendliness with Russia has remained unbroken. It has prompted me to proffer the earnest counsels of this government that measures be adopted for suppressing the proscription which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury; but our courteous remonstrance has nevertheless been courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within her borders.

At an international convention held at Paris in 1880, and attended by representatives of the United States, an agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade marks, patented articles, and the rights of manufacturing firms and corporations. The formulating into treaties of the recommendations thus adopted is receiving the attention which it merits. The protection of submarine cables is a subject now under consideration by an international conference at Paris. Believing that it is clearly the true policy of this government to favor the neutralization of this means of intercourse, I requested our minister to France to attend the convention as a delegate. I also designated two of our eminent scientists to attend as our representatives at the meeting of an international committee, at Paris, for considering the adoption of a common unit to measure electric force.

In view of the frequent occurrence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of common interest to civilized nations, I respectfully suggest that the Executive be invested by Congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions, and that provision be made to defray the expenses incident thereto.

The difference between the United States and Spain as to the effect of a judgment and certificate of naturalization has not yet been adjusted, but it is hoped and believed that negotiations now in progress will result in the establishment of the position which seems to this government so reasonable and just. I have already called the attention of Congress to the fact that in parts of Spain and its colonies onerous fines have lately been imposed upon vessels of the United States for trivial technical offenses against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful. I regret to inform you also that the fees demanded by Spanish consuls in American ports are in some cases so large, when compared with the value of the cargo, as to amount in effect to a considerable export duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the attention which they seem to deserve.

The German government has invited the United States to participate in an International Exhibition of Domestic Cattle, to be held a Hamburg in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented, it is important that in the early days of this session Congress should make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late minister to Italy, has evoked from that government expressions of profound respect for his exalted character and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The Italian government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country recently accredited both as secretary of legation and as consul-general at Rome. He has been received as secretary, but his exequatur as consul-general has thus far been withheld.

The extradition convention with Belgium, which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another; the Senate has signified its approval, and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the contracting countries. To the list of extraditable crimes has been added that of the assassination or attempted assassination of the chief of the state.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzerland, looking to a settlement by treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining the consent of the Swiss Government. I am glad to inform you that the emigration of paupers and criminals from certain of the cantons of Switzerland has substantially ceased, and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities. The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3, 1882, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it affects the extradition of criminals on preferred charges of crime.

The Ottoman porte has not yet assented to the interpretation which this government has put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be, however, that this difference will be adjusted by a general revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States in the countries of the East, a subject to which your attention has been already called by the secretary of state.

In the interest of justice toward China and Japan, I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended, and which has recently been foreshadowed by congressional discussion.

The treaty lately concluded with Corea awaits the action of the Senate.

During the late disturbance in Egypt the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of many of our own citizens, and of citizens of other countries, whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

The recent legislation restricting emigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether the Chinese proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. Construing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese emigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and would not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject, for such action, if any, as may be deemed advisable.

This government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawii will become terminable after September 9, 1883, on twelve months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of our people. In view of our increasing trade with both Hayti and San Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince. I regret that certain claims of American citizens against the government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial relief from these mischiefs has been sought in a convention which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does also another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey.

The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this government to proffer its friendly counsels to both parties, has been amicably settled. No change has occurred in our relations with Venezuela. I again invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that republic, to which reference was made by a special message from the Executive at your last session. An invitation has been received from the government of Venezuela to send representatives in July, 1883, to Caracas, for participating in the centennial celebration of the birth of Bolivar, the founder of South American independence. In connection with this event it is designed to commence the erection at Caracas of a statue of Washington, and to conduct an industrial exhibition which will be open to American products. I recommend that the United States be represented, and that suitable provision be made therefor.

The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America to the plenipotentiary rank, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, has been since effected.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chili on the other began more than three years ago on the occupation by Chili in 1880 of all the literal territory of Bolivia. Negotiations for peace were conducted under the direction of the United States. The allies refused to concede any territory, but Chili has since become master of the whole coast of both countries and of the capital of Peru. A year since, as you have already been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last, this government sent a special mission to the belligerent powers to express the hope that Chili would be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expenses of the war and to relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonist. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this government did not assume to enforce, nor can it be enforced without resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institutions. The power of Peru no longer extends over its whole territory, and in the event of our interference to dictate peace would need to be supplemented by the armies and navies of the United States. Such interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protectorate, a result utterly at odds with our past policy, injurious to our present interests and full of embarrassments for the future. For effecting the termination of hostilities upon terms at once just to the victorious nation and generous to its adversaries, this government has spared no efforts such as might involve the complications which I have indicated. It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace, and indisposed to submit to arbitration the terms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to command the approval of other nations.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to a peace congress to assemble at Washington in November, 1882. The time of meeting was fixed at a period then remote, in the hope, as the invitation itself declared, that in the meantime the disturbances between the South American republics would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized, I asked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses of Congress as to the advisability of holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts which mature reflection had suggested whether the diplomatic usage and tradition of the government did not make it fitting that the Executive should consult the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in its character and far reaching in its possible consequences. In view of the fact that no action was taken by Congress in the premises and that no provision has been made for necessary expenses, I subsequently decided to postpone the convocation, and so notified the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measure the wisdom of Congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world. And I trust that the time is nigh when, with the universal assent of civilized peoples, all international differences shall be determined, without resort to arms, by the benignant process of arbitration.

Changes have occurred in the diplomatic representation of several foreign powers during the past year. New ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands and Russia have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade. Switzerland has created a plenipotentiary mission to this government, and an embassy from Madagascar and a ministry from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of the mission to Greece. The shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge d'affaires will shortly be sent to that country, where the rights of our citizens have been hitherto courteously guarded by the representatives of Great Britain.

I renew my recommendations of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with respect to the international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the secretary of state to address foreign governments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will in due time be laid before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Smithsonian institution affords a practical basis for your co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the department of state. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury. I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The secretary of state will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

THE TREASURY.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the treasury department is afforded by the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were as follows:

From customs	$220,410,730 25
From internal revenue	146,497,595 45
From sales of public lands	4,753,140 37
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	8,956,794 45
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway companies	840,554 37
From sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies	796,271 42
From customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,343,348 00
From fees, consular letters, patent and lands	2,638,990 97
From proceeds of sales of government property	314,959 8
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	4,116,693 73
From Indian trust funds	5,705,243 22
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	2,052,306 36
From revenues of the District of Columbia	1,715,176 41
From miscellaneous sources	3,383,445 43
Total ordinary receipts	$403,525,250 28

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$18,042,386 42
For foreign intercourse	1,307,583 19
For Indians	9,736,747 40
For pensions	61,345,193 95
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenal	43,570,494 19
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	15,032,046 26
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue	$34,539,237 50
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,330,543 87
For interest on the public debt	71,077,206 79
Total ordinary expenditures	$257,981,439 57

Leaving a surplus revenue of $145,543,810.71, which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of $20,737,694.84—making $166,281,505.55—was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, $60,079,150.00; of fractional currency for the sinking fund, $58,705.55; of loan of July and August, 1861, $62,572,050; of loan of March, 1863, $4,472,900; of funded loan of 1881, $37,194,450; of loan of 1858, $1,000; of loan of February, 1861, $303,000; of five-twenties of 1862, $2,100; of five-twenties of 1864, $7,400; of five-twenties of 1865, $6,500; of ten-forties of 1864, $254,550; of consols of 1865, $86,450; of consols of 1867, $408,250; of consols of 1868, $141,400; of Oregon war debt, $675,250; of old demand, compound interest and other notes, $18,350. Total, $166,281,505.55.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie, was as follows: Exports, merchandise, $750,542,257; specie, $49,417,479. Total, $799,959,736.

Imports, merchandise, $724,639,574; specie, $42,472,390. Total, $767,111,964.

Excess of exports over imports of merchandise, $25,902,683.

This excess is less than it has been before for any of the previous six years, as appears by the following table:

Year ended June 30, excess of exports over imports of merchandise—1876	$79,643,481
1877	151,152,094
1878	257,814,234
1879	264,661,666
1880	167,683,912
1881	259,712,718
1882	25,902,683

During the year there have been organized 171 national banks, and of these institutions there are now in operation 2,269, a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in active circulation on July 1, 1882, was $324,656,458. I commend to your attention the secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of a serious contraction of this circulation, and to the modes by which that result may, in his judgment, be averted.

In respect to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates, I have seen nothing to alter, but much to confirm, the sentiments to which I gave expression last year. A comparison between the respective amounts of silver-dollar circulation on November 1, 1881, and on November 1, 1882, shows a slight increase of a million and a half of dollars; but during the interval there had been in the whole number coined an increase of twenty-six millions. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight millions thus far minted, little more than thirty-five millions are in circulation. The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great that the vault-room at present available for storage is scarcely sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to continue this coinage, now so enormously in excess of the public demand. As to the silver certificates, in addition to the grounds which seemed last year to justify their retirement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates, for whose issuance Congress recently made provision, and which are now in active circulation.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

You cannot fail to note with interest the discussion by the secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the truest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome. However wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded the limit, and, unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to one hundred millions of dollars. For the fiscal year ended on the thirtieth of June last the surplus was more than one hundred and forty-five millions. The report of the secretary shows what disposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt. But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause for congratulation. It is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evil results so clearly set forth in the report of the secretary; either the surplus must lie idle in the treasury or the government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances cannot fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury. It was made apparent in the course of the animated discussions which this question aroused at the last session of Congress that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation commanded the general approval of the members of both houses. I regret that because of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have as yet been reaped.

In fulfillment of what I deem my constitutional duty, but with little hope that I can make valuable contribution to this vexed question, I shall proceed to intimate briefly my own views in relation to it. Upon the showing of our financial condition at the close of the last fiscal year I felt justified in recommending to Congress the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that, unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes save those which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least two millions and a half of dollars, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been resorted to except for supplying deficiencies in the treasury, when by reason of special exigencies the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the government. The sentiment of the country doubtless demands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such a course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would, for the present, be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention. First, it is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the government. It is estimated that $100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people. Second, a total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction in import duties. The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each house of Congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prospects of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision, as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached—first $186,000,000, then $198,000,000, and finally, as has been already stated, $220,000,000. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction, I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry. Without entering into minute detail, which under present circumstances is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel; and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the secretary, in view of a recent decision of the supreme court. The necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the only outbreaks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico. They were promptly quelled, and the quiet which has prevailed in all other parts of the country has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future. Those parts of the secretary's report which relate to our seacoast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a board, whose report was transmitted to Congress at the last session. Pending the consideration of that report, the war department has taken no steps for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannon; but the secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin that important work will soon be provided. I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provision for arming and equipping the militia than is afforded by the act of 1808, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate, and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar.

The secretary of war calls attention to the fact of an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of Congress making the retirement of officers of the army compulsory at the age of sixty-four. The act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to four hundred the number of those who can be retired for disability or upon their own application. The two acts when construed together seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the purview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than four hundred names on the retired list. There are now four hundred and twenty. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the secretary that the law ought to be amended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure would now be open to a serious objection in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the secretary of war that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which it authorized expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the total appropriation was $210,000. The present available balance is disclosed by the following table:

Appropriation by act of August 2, 1882	$18,738,875 00
Appropriation by act of June 19, 1882	10,000 00
Appropriation for payments to J. B. Eads	304,000 00
Unexpended balance of former appropriations	4,738,263 00
Total	$23,791,138 00
Less amount drawn from treasury between July 1, 1882, and November 30, 1882	6,056,194 00
Total	$17,734,944 00

REMEDIES TO PREVENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is apparent by this exhibit that so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements might be attended with serious consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval.

This leads me to offer a suggestion, which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress. Is it not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will scarcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects, widely separated either in their nature or in the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be deprecated unless it is irremediable. It inevitably tends to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of Congress, whenever opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled so to do without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So also would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without imperiling the success of others which commend themselves to his judgment. It may be urged, in opposition to these suggestions, that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or even for such comparatively limited number as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may perhaps be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition. It is provided by the constitutions of fourteen of our States that the Executive may disapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money whereupon the part of the bill approved shall be law and the part disapproved shall fail to become law unless repassed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The States wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the Federal Constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment, both to members of Congress and to the Executive, and is sometimes a serious public mischief.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy states the movements of the various squadrons during the year in home and foreign waters, where our officers and seamen, with such ships as we possess, have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organization. On the 21st of December, 1881, information was received that the exploring steamer Jeannette had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ice, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties, under the command of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, reached the land, and, falling in with natives, was saved. Another under Lieutenant-Commander De Long, landed in a barren region, near the mouth of the Lena river. After six weeks had elapsed all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation. No tidings have been received from the party in the third boat, under command of Lieutenant Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation leaves little doubt that all its members perished at sea. As a slight tribute to their heroism, I give in this communication the names of the gallant men who sacrificed their lives on this expedition: Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Hans Halmer Erichsen, Heinrich H. Kaacke, George W. Boyd, Walter Lee, Adolph Dressler, Carl A. Gortz, Nelse Iverson, the cook Ah Sam, and the Indian Alexy. The officers and men in the missing boat were Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp, Commanding William Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Walter Sharvell, Albert C. Kuehne, Edward Star, Henry D. Warren and Peter E. Johnson. Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master William H. Scheutze are now bringing home the remains of Lieutenant De Long and his comrades.

In pursuance of the directions of Congress the Rodgers, fitted out for the relief of the Jeannette in accordance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1881, sailed from San Francisco June 16, under the command of Lieutenant Robert M. Berry. On November 30 she was accidentally destroyed by fire while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, but the officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the shore. Lieutenant Berry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the coast of Siberia, fell in with Chief Engineer Melville's party and returned home by way of Europe. The other officers and the crew of the Rodgers were brought from St. Lawrence bay by the whaling steamer North Star. Master Charles F. Putnam, who had been placed in charge of a depot of supplies at Cape Serdze, returning to his post from St. Lawrence bay across the ice in a blinding snow-storm, was carried out to sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

THE AVAILABLE NAVAL FORCE.

It appears by the secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single-turreted monitors built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrot rifles, and eighty-seven rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armament by high-power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress authorizing in its recent act the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late naval advisory board, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the secretary and the board that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for high-power rifled cannon for the torpedo service and for the harbor defenses.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pending the consideration by Congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards and their expensive establishments, the secretary advocated reducing expenditures therefor to the lowest possible amount. For the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the navy opportunities for exercise and discipline in their profession, under appropriate control and direction, the secretary advises that the lighthouse service and coast survey be transferred, as now organized, from the treasury to the navy department; and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The secretary forcibly depicts the intimate connection and interdependence of the navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continued decadence of the latter and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American ship-building, and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying-trade, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing them, higher taxes, and greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formidable competitors. These obstacles should some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands, we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries, and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or in any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages in increasing their trade.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster-general gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords, that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures, must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money-order system, and of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment so as to put under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

THE REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE.

At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray as far as possible the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the postmaster-general shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the postal service will in a very few years swell the revenues of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage.

In what shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon that class, and that more than any other it is entitled to present relief. That such relief may be extended without detriment to other public interests will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions. Immediately prior to the act of 1845 the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows: If conveyed thirty miles or less, six cents; between thirty and eighty miles, ten cents; between eighty and 150 miles, twelve and one-half; between 150 and 400 miles, eighteen and three-quarters; over 400 miles, twenty-five. By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was fixed at five cents, and for any greater distance at ten cents. By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if prepaid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles for three cents, and any greater distance for six cents. It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character, and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business, which substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsewhere goes for naught, it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of fifty per centum reduction in the tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantages of secresy would lead to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England in the first year after the adoption of penny postage to more than 125 per cent. As a result of careful estimates, the details of which cannot here be set out, I have become convinced that the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed seven per cent. of the expenditures, or $3,000,000, while the deficiency after the reduction of 1845 was more than fourteen per cent., and after that of 1851 was twenty-seven per cent. Another interesting comparison is afforded by statistics furnished me by the postoffice department. The act of 1845 was passed in face of the fact that there existed a deficiency of more than $30,000. That of 1851 was encouraged by the slight surplus of $132,000. The excess of revenue in the next fiscal year is likely to be $3,700,000.

If Congress should approve these suggestions it may be deemed desirable to supply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only sixteen cents per pound. But, even without such an increase, I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the department of justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal jurisprudence, so as effectually to answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal.

The attorney-general renews the suggestions of his predecessor, that in the interests of justice better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

In my message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds in what is known as the star route service of the postoffice department, and advised you that I had enjoined upon the attorney-general and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the government were intrusted, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with those offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the supreme court of the district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar and will shortly be re-tried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive, to afford the commercial community the benefits of a national bankrupt law.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the interior, with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to Indian affairs nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law, alloting land in severalty to such as desire it, and making suitable provision for the education of youth. Such provision, as the secretary forcibly maintains, will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all those who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made practically available.

Among other important subjects which are included within the secretary's report, and which will doubtless furnish occasion for congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1864 to take title thereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxation.

ILLITERACY.

No survey of our material condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to the moral and intellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country where the provision for schools is grossly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress whether immediate and substantial aid should not be extended by the general government for supplementing the efforts of private beneficence and of state and territorial legislation in behalf of education.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The question of inter-State commerce has already been the subject of your deliberations. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and to make hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States, or between any one of the States and a foreign country, they are subjects of national concern, and Congress alone can afford relief.

POLYGAMY.

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the present statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories are reported by the secretary of the interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed desirable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners under whose supervision those laws have been put in operation are encouraged to believe that the evil at which they are aimed may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

THE TERRITORIES.

The close relation of the general government to the Territories preparing to be great states may well engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of territorial legislation would be of the highest utility. Life and property would become more secure; the liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be lessened; the public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress be made in the instruction of the young.

Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of its people and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

AGRICULTURAL.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forests of the country, and the wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate, and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is now well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long delayed unless better method than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domains, specially in the extreme Western States and Territories, where the necessity for their preservation is greater than in less mountainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration, if they are once destroyed, well nigh impossible.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session in December last contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to public service. Referring to the various plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the national legislature, plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished, I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they, or any of them, would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures should prove acceptable to Congress, they would receive the unhesitating support of the Executive. Since these suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate; but there has meanwhile been an increase in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways and upon frequent occasions given expressions to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation of a practical phase of the matter, to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors. The civil list now comprises about 100,000 persons, far the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the Constitution, be selected by the President, either directly or through his own appointees. In the early years of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointments to the civil-service may not have been an irksome task of the Executive; but, now that the burden has increased fully a hundredfold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties no less delicate and responsible, and which in the very nature of things cannot be delegated to other hands.

In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features, from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates. I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As for the most appropriate terms and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or of that bureau if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumphs of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the Senate bill to which I have already referred exclusively applies. While neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present Executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under recent administrations of the government. The facts are as follows: The whole number of Executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession to the presidency was 2,696. Of this number 244, or nine per cent., involved the removal of previous incumbents. The ratio of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those four years. In the first year, with 790 appointments, there were seventy-four removals, or 9.3 per cent.; in the second, with 917 appointments, there were eighty-five removals, or 8.5 per cent. On the third, with 480 appointments there were forty-eight removals, or ten per cent.; on the fourth, with 439 appointments there were thirty-seven removals, or 8.6 per cent. In the four months of President Garfield's administration there were 390 appointments and eighty-nine removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals (eighty-nine) has taken place in the fourteen months which have since elapsed; but they constitute only 7-8 per cent. of the whole number of appointments (11-8) within that period and less than 2-6 per cent. of the entire list of officials (3,459) exclusive of the army and navy, which are filled by presidential appointments.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplementing the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessments. In July last I authorized a public announcement that employes of the government should regard themselves at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status. In this announcement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained, and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by solicitation of superiors and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been the fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary, and in my judgment the collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

I hope that however numerous and urgent may be the demands upon your attention, the interests of this district will not be forgotten. The denial of its residents the great right of suffrage in all its relation to national, State and municipal action imposes on Congress the duty of affording them the best administration which its wisdom can devise. The report of the District commissioners indicates certain measures whose adoption would seem to be very desirable. I instance in particular those which relate to arrears of taxes, to steam railroads, and to assessments of real property.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Among the questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the halls of Congress none are of greater gravity than those relating to the ascertainment of the vote for Presidential electors and the amendment of the constitution in its provisions for devolving Executive functions upon the Vice-President when the President suffers from inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election.

NATIONAL BLESSINGS.

The closing year has been replete with blessings, for which we owe to the Giver of all Good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animosities; for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the prevalence of health, the spread of intelligence and the conservation of the public credit, for the growth of the country in all elements of national greatness—for these and countless other blessings we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that, under the inspiration of this great prosperity, our councils may be harmonious, and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may lead to the adoption of measures in which the Congress and the Executive may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, December 4, 1882.

Mountains Diminishing.

A foreign journal presents a singular statement in regard to diminished altitudes—the Andes, it appears, showing a sensible decline. According to this statement Quito was found by La Condamine, in 1745, to be 9,596 feet above the sea; Humboldt, in 1803, could only make 9,750 feet of it, or twenty-six less; Boussingault, in 1831, was surprised to find the measurement show only 9,567 feet; Orton, in 1867, found it reduced to 9,250 feet, and Reuss and Stubel ascertained, as late as 1870, that it had actually shrunk to 9,356 feet. Quito, it seems, had shrunk 246 feet in 125 years, and Pichincha 218 feet in the same period. The remarkable fact appears from definite determinations, that its crater has sunk not less than 425 feet during the last twenty-six years, and Antisina 165 feet in sixty-four years.

Hawaiian coins to the amount of $200,000, and corresponding in value and denomination with our silver coinage, are to be struck at the San Francisco mint.

The Treasury Department.

We publish below the more important parts of Secretary Folger's annual report:

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were $403,525,250.28, of which $220,410,730.25 were derived from customs, and $146,497,595.45 from internal revenue. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $257,981,439.57, and the amount applied to redemption of the public debt $166,281,505.55. Of this latter amount $20,737,694.84 was drawn from the cash balance in the treasury. The amount paid for interest on the public debt (included in the ordinary expenditures) was $71,077,206.79. The net increase in the revenue for the year was $42,742,957.71, and the net decrease in expenditures $2,731,448.92. The net reduction of the interest charge on the public debt for the year has been $6,499,514.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS AND SILVER CERTIFICATES.

There had been coined on November 1, 1882, under the act of February 28, 1878, of standard silver dollars	$128,329,880
There were in the treasury at that date	92,946,094
And in circulation	$35,383,786
There were in circulation November 1, 1881, about	34,000,000
Increase	$1,383,786

The supply of silver dollars in the aggregate, and furnished yearly, is much more than the demand.

The secretary repeats his recommendation of last year, that the provision for the coinage of a fixed amount of standard silver dollars each month be repealed and the department authorized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand.

The recommendation is renewed for the repeal of the act requiring the issue of silver certificates, and for a law authorizing measures for their early retirement from circulation.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The national banks hold $220,000,000 of United States bonds which are payable at the pleasure of the government. This is more than one-half of the whole amount outstanding of this class of bonds. If the public debt is to be paid as rapidly as it has been of late, it is likely that all of these bonds will be paid during the next three years. Whenever they are called for payment the banks holding them, to keep up the circulation of their notes, must either deposit lawful money in the treasury amounting in the aggregate to at least $200,000,000, or purchase and deposit these other United States bonds. The cheapest of those bonds are at a high premium in the market.

The comptroller gives statisticics of the taxation of the national banks, and again recommends a repeal of the tax upon capital and deposits, in which recommendation the secretary concurs. The capital invested in national banks is $462,341,601. The taxes assessed upon them by the United States and the States for the year 1881 were $17,189,080, being at the rate of three and seven-tenths per cent. The amount assessed by the United States is nearly one-half of the whole. A repeal of the laws providing for it would still leave those banks liable to an assessment by the States of over eight millions of dollars per annum.

The interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was, on November 1, $1,418,080,200. The total amount of bonds held by the national banks, state banks and savings banks at the nearest corresponding date that could be ascertained was $659,988,826, which amount is not greatly less than one-half of he whole interest-bearing de bt.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Speaking of suggestions made of modes of freeing the treasury from the excess of assets, Secretary Folger says: "The radical cure for the evil, is in the reduction of taxation, so that no more will be taken from the people than enough to carry on the government with economy; to meet all its obligations that must be met from year to year; to pay off with reasonable celerity the part of the debt which it may pay at pleasure, and to provide through the sinking fund for the payment of that which will become payable by and by. The evil comes from the likelihood of the government holding from time to time a large surplus to be poured out in volume at uncertain and unforeseen times, and at times often inopportune for the business of the country. There could not be that surplus, surely not so great a one, if the subjects of taxation were lessened and the rates made smaller upon these retained.

In connection herewith should be borne in mind the increasing expenditure for pensions as likely to affect in some degree the increase of surplus.

PAYMENTS FOR PENSIONS.

The commissioner of pensions has furnished to this department an estimate based upon facts on his record which gives these figures:

Number of claims filed to June 30, 1882		817,722
Number admitted	472,776	
Number on rejected files	75,268	
Number pending	269,678	
		817,722

Of the number pending, 197,623 are entitled to "arrears," and the first payment in the same, compiled from discharge or death to date, would not fall below $200,000,000.

The remaining 72,055 were filed subsequent to June 30, 1880, and pension, when allowed, would commence from date of filing.

Last year he estimated that the average value on the 1st day of January, 1884, of each claim allowed out of the class in which are the 197,623 above, would be $1,350, and he then reckoned that about five-sixths of that class would be found valid claims, and would be allowed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Upon the subject of internal revenue the secretary says: I respectfully refer to my last report for my views upon this subject. They have not materially changed. Now, as then, it is recommended to retain a tax on spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors, as legitimate subjects of needful taxation. Propositions have recently been made to abolish the whole system of internal revenue, but neither public sentiment nor political action indicates a desire on the part of tax-paying citizens to strike out this class of taxes. All the other subjects of internal revenue may be released from taxation, unless bank circulation be retained. It is a franchise, a privilege to furnish that, and it is of profit to the banks and of expense to the government, and hence is a preferable subject of taxation.

The whole amount of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1882, besides those from spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, is	$13,073,956 21
The tax on circulation and deposits of national banks for the same period is	8,956,794 66
Making	$22,030,750 87

Deduct this amount from our surplus revenue, and we have still a surplus of about $98,000,000.

To complete an effectual reduction of taxation, it must be made on some principal source of revenue, and such an one is the duties on imports collected under the tariff laws, and an additional obvious method of avoiding a surplus in the treasury is a reduction of the revenues from those.

THE TARIFF.

The revenues from customs for the current year are estimated at $235,000,000, and under existing laws, and without a disturbing cause now unforeseen, we may expect that they will not diminish in future years. It seems, therefore, that a reduction should be made in the revenue from the customs.

The whole amount of revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, has already been stated at something more than $220,000,000. The classes of merchandise paying the largest amount of duties from customs are the following, in the order named: Sugar and molasses, wool and manufactures from it, iron and steel, and the manufactures from them, manufactures of silk, manufactures of cotton, amounting to about one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions. A substantial reduction upon each of the class of articles named is recommended. And it is believed that the time has arrived when a reduction of duties on nearly all articles in our tariff is demanded and is feasible. In addition to this, a careful revision of the tariff should be made with a view to placing upon the free list many articles now paying a duty.

The Internal Revenue Report.

The report of G. B. Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, states that the internal revenue receipts, since 1879, have increased year by year $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. In 1879 the receipts were $113,000,000, in 1881 they were $135,229,000, and in the fiscal year last ended they were $146,500,000. The receipts for the current fiscal year will probably fall below last year's total, but are likely to reach $145,000,000, if the present taxes are retained. The commissioner calls attention to the maxim that no more revenue should be raised than is needed to support the government economically, and to gradually reduce its debt, and also to the fact that at the present rate of paying the debt all bonds subject to call will be paid within three years, after which, in order to dispose of its surplus revenue, the government will have to buy four and one-half and four per cent. bonds in the open market, which would probably advance their price twenty-five to thirty per cent., to pay which would be a waste of the people's money. The debt should be extinguished only at a rate to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, viz., about $55,000,000 per annum. A reduction of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 in our annual revenues is urgently called for. He offers the following suggestions:

"In remitting taxation the relief should fall as far as possible upon necessaries of life. The great bulk of internal taxation is derived from liquors and tobacco. These are articles of luxury, and the dealers therein are proper subjects for taxation. Public opinion seems to be strongly in favor of the retention of these taxes. The other objects of internal taxation, with the amounts realized in the past year, are: Friction matches, $3,272,258; patent medicines, etc., $1,978,395.56; bank checks, $2,318,455.14; bank deposits, $4,007,701.93; savings bank deposits, $88,400.47; bank capital, $1,138,349.87; savings bank capital, $14,729.38; total, $12,788,521.40. Add to this the taxes collected by the treasurer of the United States from national banks, and there is a total derived from these sources of $18,748,223.77. These taxes should be repealed. The tax on savings bank deposits is a tax on thrift. The tax on patent medicines, etc., is vexatious, being levied upon innumerable articles. The taxes on bank capital, deposits and checks are not needed for revenue. The repeal of these taxes would greatly simplify the internal revenue system."

Mr. Raum advices a reduction of forty per cent. in the special taxes paid by dealers; also a reduction of $1 per thousand on cigars. All the repealed taxes and reductions recommended above, if carried into effect, would reduce the internal revenue taxes $28,502,128. He thinks it desirable to consider the practicability of taking the duty off sugar, which now yields a revenue of $45,000,000 per annum.

Frauds in the manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco have become the exception rather than the rule, and taxes are collected with but little litigation. The granting of pensions to persons disabled while enforcing the revenue laws, or to their families if killed, is recommended. Thirty-one officers have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the illicit whisky troubles. During the year 509 stills were seized, 1,471 persons arrested and four killed.

The estimated expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are: Collectors, $2,100,000; revenue agents, gaugers, etc., $2,300,000; dies, stamps, etc., $500,000; detection of fraud, $75,000; salaries in office of commissioner, $299,190. Total, $5,274,190.

A Christian Chinese Wedding.

Mrs. J. B. Mateer, a missionary at Tungchow, China, has written to friends in the United States:

"A fortnight ago I went a day's journey into the country to attend a wedding. The bride graduated a year ago in the girl's school. The bridegroom was several years a pupil of ours. He left school a little before the end of his course because he could not get on with his mathematics. He is a good writer and speaker, and an earnest, active Christian. He has been engaged a year as an evangelist, and has done good service so far. According to Chinese custom the wedding ceremony takes place at the bridegroom's house. He invites the bridemaids, who are his relatives, and always married women. The bride chooses the groomsmen, who are always her near relatives, and may be of any age from ten to eighty. They escort her from her home to her husband's, then wait upon him through all the ceremony. The bridemaids meet the bride on her arrival, escort her from her chair through all the ceremonies and into the bridal chamber, and seat her on the bed, and then, with the assistance of the bridegoom, remove her veil. This was the first Christian wedding in all that region. The homes were seven or eight miles apart. The young man should have gone to her home in a red-curtained sedan chair, followed by another similar one in which to bring home his bride, but being a poor man he hired a mule litter for her. As he could not afford two, and it would be a breach of propriety to ride with her, and not the thing to walk on that occasion, he staid at home and sent his cousin, who could very properly walk. At daybreak the litter started, and after breakfast the bride was put into it and all the curtains closely drawn, and the bridal party started. They were expected by noon. The dinner was ready and the bridegroom was dressed, and the two elders who were to perform the ceremony were robed in their long white gowns, and everything was ready. But it rained. We had heavy showers during the night and two during the forenoon, and there were several streams to cross, one quite large one, and all bridgeless. Eight men were sent to help the party over the last and longest one. Noon past, and the sun sank behind the western hills, and no bride came. From time to time a messenger came in, but the message always was, 'There is no shadow.' At 8 P. M. it was announced, 'The bride has come.' We all took our places in the room adjoining the bridal chamber. The bridegroom should have been calmly fanning himself and looking serenely through his chamber into distant vacancy awaiting his bride; but being an excitable young man, and, withal, much in love, he forgot his fan, and had to apply his handkerchief to the streaming perspiration. He could not cover with it his frequent and anxious glances over his shoulder into the open court. Presently a report came, 'The litter has fallen into the river and the bride is wet to the nose,' and then another, 'She is coming from the river on foot,' but almost immediately she appeared led by her two bridemaids. Plainly no serious accident had befallen her. The ceremony passed off beautifully. We sang the marriage hymn; the couple were pronounced husband and wife, and we closed with the long meter doxology."

The Larded Bridge.

The San Francisco *Post* solemnly asserts that the hero of the following story was Governor Butler, of Massachusetts. Humorists, however, are fond of introducing into their effusions the names of noted men; but as the story will stand on its own merits without artificial aid we give it. Says the *Post:*

It appears that young Butler was much enamored of a pretty girl who lived on a farm about six miles from that of the Butler family in the western part of Massachusetts. The country beauty was a coquette, however, and kept quite a large train of admirers in suspense, each rival doing his best to gain the advantage of the others! At last matters were brought to a climax, and the damsel appointed a certain night when she would render her final decision as to which suitor she preferred.

It goes without saying that they were all better-looking than Ben, but the latter determined to put the inside of his head against the outside of those of his opponents. The nearest way to the fair flirt's house, and the one taken by all her eager followers, was over a bridge formed by a single and somewhat slippery log placed across a deep brook in the rear of the house. Young Butler repaired to this bridge an hour earlier than the accustomed "courtin' time," carrying a pail of lard with which he carefully annointed the log by the mellow moonlight, backing himself across it astraddle.

As he afterward sat with his sweetheart, waiting for the other suitors to appear, a loud splash came from the direction of the brook. Ben's eye twinkled, and in imagination he could see one of his gorgeously gotten-up fellow candidates climbing up the opposite bank with his teeth chattering and heading for home across lots; but the conspirator looked as innocent as a cat in the dairy and said nothing.

Pretty soon there came another souse, and after awhile another. The beauty began to look at the clock and show evidences of decided pique at the negligence of her other admirers—a circumstance Ben did not fail to turn to his own profit.

Presently he could faintly hear voices in the distance, and he knew that the last two swains were approaching together. Pretty soon came a tremendous double splash.

"Dear me," said the young lady, "how the fish are jumping to-night!"

The upshot of it was that when the future governor rose to go the slighted beauty gave him her hand. Sealing the bargain with an old-fashioned husking-bee kiss, Butler left his prize in such a state of exultation that he forgot all about the greased log, and the first thing he knew both heels hit him in the back of his head and he took a header down below, just as his victims had done. He climbed up the already well-clawed bank and made six miles to home, uttering Kearneyisms unfit for publication. He was taken with chills and fever as a result, and when he got well, found his fiancee had eloped with a hired man. Butler tells this as the narrowest escape of his life, as he says the girl began eating onions the very next day after she became engaged.

Six Kicking Mules.

A *Standard* reporter has heard the following from the lips of a well-known citizen: While in Guatemala recently I was traveling from Esquintla to the capital city over one of the most rugged and villainous roads to be found probably the wide world over. On nearing the summit of a wide range of hills, where a turn of the road revealed an immense ravine or chasm some five hundred feet deep, I overtook a Mexican riding a mule, with a string of five more attached to the leader. The custom of leading mules in that country is as follows: Their tails are tied in knots, with a bunch of grass or cornstalk leaves fastened to each as a bait. A strip of cowhide is firmly tied from the tail of the leading mule around the neck of the one following, and so on to the last. The rider mounts the leader and urges him on by a vigorous application of whip and spur, the baited tails enticing the rest to follow.

The leading mule stumbling over a boulder, the rider commenced to yell, whip and spur. This unlooked-for indignity made the mule lash out, reaching the head of No. 2 with a terrific whack. He aroused and insulted, did likewise, with like result to No. 3, who followed suit on to No. 4. Ditto from 4 to 5 and 5 to 6, who, being last, had to kick at vacancy. Here there were six mules all kicking behind, as mules never kicked before. The Mexican swore, spurred and whipped to his utmost. It was soon evident they were backing down the hill with the sheer force of kicking. It was the most ludicrous sight I ever saw. I expected every moment something would give way, but rider, mules, tails and cowhide held together.

At last the edge of the precipice was reached by the hind mule, who tumbled over, dragging the next after him—still kicking. He pulled the one preceding over, still kicking, and so on until the first was reached—all kicking. Looking down the ravine, I could dimly discern the mass of mulanity all in a heap, still kicking, and, for aught I know, are still kicking there to this day, as a Gautemala mule never tires of kicking.—*Portland (Oregon) Standard.*

There are said to be 300 professional gunners residing at Havre-de-Grace, Md., who make a comfortable living by shooting red-head and canvasback ducks.

KILLED ON THE STAGE.

Shocking Occurrence Before an Audience in a Cincinnati Theatre.

The play of "Si Slocum" ended with a real tragedy at the end of the fourth act at the matinee in the Coliseum Theatre, Cincinnati, on Thanksgiving Day. Frank Frayne's company was playing, with Frayne as "Si Slocum," and Miss Annie Von Behren as "Mrs. Lucy Slocum." It being Thanksgiving Day, the people and the performers were in a good humor and in apparently full sympathy with each other. The audience appeared to be delighted and applauded generously, and the performers were stimulated to the top of their bent. Everything went off brilliantly till the end of the fourth act, when the villian Markham, who has captured Si Slocum, says, "I'll have you shoot the apple off your wife's head, and with the backward shot."

Miss Von Behren, who had been performing in that *role* since the death of Frank Frayne's own wife, some two years ago, was taking the character of Lucy. She stepped lightly to her post, where she stood with the apple on her head, looking the very personification of wifely trustfulness and confidence. Si Slocum adjusted his mirror slowly. The wife was thirty feet away. His aim was deliberate and slow and he was never more steady of nerve. Bang! went the rifle. The apple didn't fall, but the girl dropped full length backward with a dull, heavy thud on the floor and the apple rolled away toward the footlights. Her face was partly hidden behind a wing of the scenes. With the flash of his rifle Frayne himself sprang as if he had been shot, and turning toward the prostrate girl, ran in a wild, plunging, staggering sort of way, till he fell on the floor beside her, with one arm resting on her body. The curtain fell over all.

Immediately the manager came out and announced that a slight accident had occurred and it was thought best not to give the fifth act, for which reason the play would now end. The audience had up to this time suspected this was a surprise introduced into the play, and that it was mere feigning. Some had applauded. Many, however, suspected an accident, but none seemed to have known it. Up to this time not a moan or a cry had been uttered on the stage.

"Mrs. Slocum" fell without a moan and lay motionless. "Si Slocum" lay in a swoon behind her. The actors were discreetly silent. As soon as the curtain fell Miss Von Behren was carefully borne to her stateroom. A surgeon arrived immediately. It was of no use; she never moaned or spoke and scarcely moved. In fifteen minutes after the ballet struck her she was a corpse. Frayne was also carried to a stateroom. As soon as he recovered sufficiently he came and knelt by the side of the almost lifeless girl and pleaded with her to speak. She heard nothing and gave no sign of consciousness. That stage was a chamber of death with all its accompaniments. The actors rushed to their rooms after the death scene and gave way to overwhelming grief.

Frank Frayne was taken to the station and locked up on a charge of murder. When taken there he said to the officers: —"Make the charge as severe as you can. Make it the worst."

The ball entered Miss Von Behren's forehead two inches above the left eye and half an inch to the left of the median line. The apple on her head rested on a hat and the bottom of the apple was four inches above the top of the girl's head, though with the make-up of her hair and hat it appeared much nearer. The distance was thirty feet, the width of the little stage. The shot was Frayne's usual back shot, using the mirror. The place where the ball struck the girl's forehead was directly in a plumb line below the centre of the apple. The rifle used was a 32-calibre breechloading cartridge rifle, made for Frank Frayne and used by him six years in this act.

Frayne says the spring catch near the breech of the barrel, which holds it down after loading, broke or failed, and that the stroke of the hammer on the cartridge threw the breech up and depressed the muzzle at the moment of firing so as to throw the ball downward. He also says that the apple placed as it was a fairly good shot would never miss it except by some such accident as this.

WHAT WE ARE THANKFUL FOR.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Bureau at Washington.

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, in a Thanksgiving letter, says: The Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of this year at 1,680,000,000 bushels, as against 1,194,916,000 in 1881. The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the season of 1882 is 500,000,000, as against 380,280,000 bushels in 1881. The value of our domestic exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was $733,239,732, as against $883,925,947 during 1881, a falling off of $150,686,215. This, however, was due almost entirely to the failure of the crops of the season of 1881, a result attributable to the drought.

The value of our exports of bread and breadstuffs during the year ended June 30, 1882, the same being the product of the crop of 1881, amounted to $182,670,528. The value of our exports of cotton was $199,812, 644.

The quantity of coal marketed during the year 1881, the latest year for which we have statistics, amounted to 79,905,000 tons, as against 69,200,934 tons during the preceding year.

The railroad mileage of the United States on the 1st of January, 1882, was 104,813 miles. There were built in the United States during the year 1881, 9,386 miles of main line, or nearly twenty-six miles of railroad per day.

The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in 1880 was 9,781,520, constituting sixty-three per cent. of the total school population of the United States in 1880. The total number of pupils enrolled in colored public schools in the recent Slave States in 1880 was 784,709, and constituted 44 per cent. of the total colored school population in those States.

The population of the United States was in 1870, 38,558,371, and in 1880, 50,155,783—an increase of 11,597,412. Since the world began there has not been seen in any other country a material development so grandly compliant with the Divine edict—'Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.'